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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

## LITERATURE

*On the Relations of Alexander Pope with the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Buckinghamshire; and on the Character and Characteristics of Atossa.*

IN 1854 we took advantage of a lull in the publishing world and ventured, by way of experiment, to try our critical skill on an advertisement—the announcement of a forthcoming edition of Pope's Works to be edited by John Wilson Croker. That edition, so long expected, has been delayed, almost beyond hope, by the death of the Editor. We are pleased now to hear that it will certainly be amongst the issues of the coming season. Delay, however, has not been without its advantages—the announcement in 1854 of "150 unpublished letters" has enlarged its golden promise, and the last number of the *Quarterly* speaks of "more than 300 unpublished letters." In other respects, too, good has resulted from delay. Mr. Carruthers has liberally declared that the publication of the papers in the *Athenæum* constituted "an era in Pope history." We are willing to believe that they did good service, pioneer fashion. But some questions then raised have not yet been decided; and amongst them one seriously affecting the moral character of the poet—did he, or did he not, receive a thousand pounds from the Duchess of Marlborough, to suppress the character of Atossa? We think it well therefore to revert to this subject before the new edition is issued.

We do not mean to enter again on the evidence; that has been fully considered. We heretofore proved that the story was first published anonymously, and after the established fashion, with an "it is said." We proved, as we thought, that Warton and Walpole merely re-echoed the story with such "circumstantialities" as time adds as a matter of course; and that Mr. Rose's pencilling was a mere indication of what might have been referred to—whether fact or falsehood. We propose on this occasion to show, not merely that the anecdote is untrue, but that it could not be true, and that the character of Atossa was not meant for the Duchess of Marlborough at all, but for the Duchess of Buckinghamshire. This is a new light altogether—new to us as to others—a result of that spirit of doubt and consequent research which have done more, in the last ten years, to clear up the Pope history and mystery than all the trusting labours of editors in the preceding century. Some of the letters to which we shall have occasion to refer are yet in manuscript; but they are now all in the possession of Mr. Murray, and will therefore appear in the forthcoming edition of Pope's Works.

As a starting-point in our inquiry, we will consider the personal relations of the several parties.

Pope for many years belonged to the same political party as the Duchess of Buckinghamshire, and was in open and avowed hostility to the Marlboroughs. He was under friendly obligations to the Duke and subsequently to the Duchess of Buckinghamshire. We infer, from a letter of Jacob Tonson to Pope, among the Homer MSS., that Pope received the profits of the splendid edition of the Duke's works, printed after the Duke's death at the expense of the Duchess. It was natural and proper that it should be so, for Pope selected, arranged and prepared the work for publication;—the Duchess received literary help, and Pope the reward for literary labour. We find Pope, on more than one occasion, on a friendly

visit to the Duchess; and in 1725 he was the active and confidential friend in the famous prosecution of Ward—a fact which appears to have been overlooked by the biographers, although the following letter from the Duchess to Pope, also among the Homer MSS., is proof:—

"I am much obliged to Lord Harcourt for his friendly assistance in helping my son against the variety of injustices which we meet with from Ward. There is nobody who can be obliged whose gratitude is so useless as a woman's and a child's; but I'll answer for the first having a great share of it, and I hope the other will always show the same disposition. I am always, Sir, yr. faithful, humble serv. K. B."

"I have wrote to Lord Trevor, who has appointed a meeting at our house, and hopes to have the business heard this Sessions. I expect you to-morrow."

Again:—

"This is first to tell you that I hope you found your mother in very good health, and made your peace with the old woman for staying abroad so long. She will probably describe you by the Gadder as she did Mr. Compton by the Proser."

"I know 'tis unnecessary, but I desire you to say nothing of what you know of Mr. Sheffield's being at present not well in my favour, except to my Lord Bathurst, in case he mentions it, because I have many reasons to have the particular circumstances as little spoke on as possible, and not the man at all, at least for some time.—I am ever, Sir, yr. most humble serv. K. B."

These friendly relations continued up to November 1728, when Pope thus wrote to Lord Bathurst:—

"The Duchess of Buckingham is at Leigh's. \* \* The writings to my mother and me she has signed. You will rejoice, I know, with me that what you so warmly solicited and contributed to, for my future ease, is accomplished. If I live these hundred years I shall never fancy, even in my jealous old age, that I live too long upon you and her. And if I live but one year it would better please me to think an obelisk might be added to your garden, &c."

Pope and the Duchess, as we shall show, soon after quarrelled, so that the flattering "Character of Katherine late Duchess of Buckinghamshire and Normanby," published in 1746 as "By the late Mr. Pope," must have been written about or before this time. Whether really written by Pope, or compiled, as he said, from the manuscript of the Duchess, there is, we think, internal evidence that it was written many years before her death. Pope distinctly says so in his letter to Moysier. It must, therefore, have been subsequently adapted to circumstances, for reference is therein made to the loss of "all her children," which was not true until after the 31st of October 1735, when her son Edmund died, and it concludes with an account of the death of the Duchess herself.

The cause of quarrel is a mystery; but the date, within moderate limits, it is not difficult to determine. On the 9th of July [1732] Pope thus wrote to Lord Bathurst:—

"There is one woman at least that I think you will never run after, of whom the town rings with a hundred stories, *why* she run, and *whether* she is run. Her sober friends are sorry for her, and truly so am I, whom she cut off from the number of them three years ago. She has dealt as mysteriously with you as with me formerly; both which are proofs that we are both less mad than is requisite for her to think quite well of us."

This "one woman" was, beyond all doubt, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire, who thought it necessary, in consequence of the gossip with which the town rang, to inform the Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, why and whether she had run, which she did on the 6th of June, 1732, by a letter from Boulogne:—

"I left England, Sir, with 'no other precipitation than was occasioned by my having some accounts to state and pass with Mr. Arthornott."

She then informs him that she had been taken ill at Boulogne,—and adds—

"This has given me the lucky opportunity of hearing, something quick, the silly reports somehow spread concerning a thing done by everybody at their pleasure,—I mean taking a journey to Paris."

She begs Walpole to take notice of her explanation to the Queen or not, as he shall decide,—

"in case any of these nonsensical stories, or any others, have reached her ears, or whether my coming away in the manner I did has happened to be represented or taken in a light any way requires being set right." (Coxe's Walpole, iii. 126.)

The following is the account of Pope's quarrel with the Duchess, which he whispered in a letter to Moysier, as if in anticipation of the publication of the "Character," and of its being attributed to him. This letter Warburton fortunately stumbled on, when, after Pope's death, the "Character" was published and was so attributed:—

"There was another *Character* written of *Her Grace* by herself (with what help I know not), but she shewed it me in her blots, and pressed me, by all the adulations of friendship, to give her my sincere opinion of it. I acted honestly and did so. She seemed to take it patiently, and upon many exceptions which I made, engaged me to take the whole, and to select out of it just as much as I judged might stand and return her the copy. I did so. Immediately she picked a quarrel with me, and we never saw each other in five or six years."

We have now clear evidence not only of the quarrel, but that it took place in or about July 1729. This brings us to, and helps to explain an incident in Pope's life not known to his biographers.

In 1729-30, Edward Caryll married the daughter of Pope's friend and neighbour, Mr. Pigot; and the following is an extract from a letter of Pope's of the 12th of February, in which he sent his congratulations to Caryll's father:—

"I could not see Mr. Pigot as yet; but this day I have received from him, by the post, the letter you mentioned as having been given to you to deliver into my own hands. The contents of that letter are so extraordinary that I must desire you fairly to tell me, who gave it you? and if, instead of your giving it to Mr. Pigot, he did not give it to you."

On the 10th of May Pope again adverts to the subject:—

"A very odd adventure has lately befallen me, in consequence of the letter you sent me enclosed to Mr. Pigot which contained a note for £100, and it gives me a great curiosity to know what person put it into your hands. I soon found out the original plotter, but am at a loss for the instruments made use of, which this may give me some light into."

On the 16th of June Pope continues his questioning:—

"I can't help telling you, as well as I love you, that I am ready to take it ill (and the more ill the more I love you) your silence and evasion of my question, who it was that put into your hands the letter which contained a Bank Bill for £100! I found out, as I told you, the original plotter, and returned the bribe back, as an honest man ought, with the contempt it deserved, by the hands of Lord Bathurst to the lady. Therefore, sir, the plot failed, and 'twas not a farthing to my advantage. Must I be forced to assure you that I can refuse anything I do not deserve, or do not seek, be it a hundred, or a thousand. And I thank God for having bestowed upon me a mind and nature more beneficent than craving. Adieu. Think of me as I merit; for I really am no worldly man, though but a poor one; but a friendly one where

obliged, and therefore very mindfully to yourself and all yours."

On the 29th of July we have a last reference to this subject:—

"I take very kindly the warmth and concern you show in apprehending I fancied your opinion of me to be less favorable than it is. Indeed I did not; but was merely desirous to tell you I am the man I am in respect to temptations of interest. Nor was the pretence taken to send me that £100 any proposal to me to do what was dishonourable, but only a notion that I would receive reward for what I had formerly done out of pure friendship. A lady who imagined herself obliged to me on that score imagined she could acquit herself of an obligation by money, which she cared not to owe on a more generous account, and Mr. Pigot can tell you the whole story, and so will I when we meet."

It is obvious from the agents employed that the lady, whoever she may have been, was connected with the Catholic, the Nonjuring, the High Church, and the Tory party. The Duchess of Buckinghamshire in 1730 answered exactly to this description. Pigot the Counsellor was employed by her professionally, at least in the prosecution of Ward (see 'Life of Hardwicke, i. 185), and, therefore, perhaps Pigot wished that the money should reach Pope by a less direct channel; and so, as appears from his first letter, Pope himself suspected. Pope, as we have shown, had been actively the friend of the Duchess in the prosecution of Ward; and, in the letter we have quoted, wherein he is entreated to be silent, she makes a special exemption in favour of Lord Bathurst, who was, indeed, a trustee under the Duke's will. What more natural than that a proud, half-mad Duchess would not, if she could avoid it, remain under an obligation, and should believe that she might acquit herself of it by a mere money payment?

Atterbury, who was in great favour with the Duchess, and was often consulted by her confidentially, hoped and promised, as we believe, to bring about a reconciliation; but it was beyond his power. We can no other way understand a mysterious paragraph in a letter to his son-in-law, Mr. Morice, to whom he thus wrote, March 18-29, 1731:—

"I see you are afraid to see Pope, and easily guess at your reasons. I have mine, while I almost despair of making up that matter; since the prejudices conceived are, I see, so strong and so unlikely to be altogether removed." ('Att. Corr.' iv. 294.)

On this subject, whatever it was, he also wrote to Pope on the 23rd of November, 1731:

"I expected to have heard from you by Mr. Morice, and wondered a little that I did not; but he owns himself in a fault, for not giving you due notice of his motions. It was not amiss that you forebore writing on a head wherein I promised more than I was able to perform. Disgraced men fancy sometimes that they preserve an influence, where, when they endeavour to exert it, they soon see their mistake. I did so, my good friend, and acknowledge it under my hand. You sounded the coast, and found out my error, it seems, before I was aware of it."

There is something mysterious about this quarrel—everybody seems studiously to avoid all mention of the cause. Pope, in his most communicative mood, only promised "to tell" his old friend when "we meet," although his friend had been a blind agent in the drama, and would in all reasonable certainty be informed by Pigot. Atterbury is as obscure as an oracle; and nothing can be gleaned from Pope's letter to Bathurst, nor even from his explanatory letter to Moyser. All we get at with certainty is, that there was a quarrel, an irreconcilable quarrel, and that it must have taken place soon after the Duchess, at the warm solicitation of Bathurst, had signed "the

writings" so much to Pope's satisfaction and his "future ease." There cannot be the least doubt that Pope, in this letter, refers to some grant of an annuity which he *had purchased*, but purchased of whom? Not of the Duchess, we think, for if she had taken his money, she must have "signed the writings." No solicitation would have been required from Bathurst or any other person; there was a legal necessity for her doing so, and on her part a moral necessity. It is not possible that her son, the young Duke, as young dukes sometimes do, had taken up money from Pope on annuity, which, on account of the youth of the former, and for his honour's sake, required the sanction and therefore the signature of the Duchess. There is an enigmatical passage in a poem called 'The Difference between Verbal and Practical Virtue,' attributed to Lord Hervey, and published in 1742, in which a charge is preferred against Pope, which we do not remember to have seen before:

Thus scribbling P., who Peter never spares,  
Feeds on extortion's interest from young heirs.

—Peter was, of course, the "wise Peter" Walter, of the Epistle to Bathurst, whose great fortune was, we are told in a note, raised by "diligent attendance on the necessities of others." But the young Duke was a mere boy, —not more than twelve or thirteen.

Dr. Johnson mentions that the estate of John of Bucks was found charged with an annuity to Pope,—of 200*l.* a year, says the annotator of Johnson's Lives. Was there something informal in this deed, which, after the Duke's death, required the signature of the Duchess to give it validity and force?

These, however, are mere speculations, and we are concerned only with facts.

Whether Pope and the Duchess were ever after on civil terms, we know not. Pope, in his letter to Moyser, says that she "picked a quarrel" with him—in 1729—and they "never saw each other in five or six years." This would bring us to about the time of the young Duke's death,—November, 1735,—a very natural occasion for Pope to express the respect which he had ever professed for the family, and to offer a word of consolation even to the Duchess. Pope did so, and wrote the well-known epitaph; but the "weeping marble" never asked a "tear,"—the proud Duchess was no more willing to remain under an obligation in 1735 than in 1730, and the epitaph was not inscribed on the monument. This must have been gall and wormwood to Pope. Even after her death, he spoke of her with bitterness. In a letter to Bethel, he thus wrote:—

"All her private papers, and those of her correspondents, are left in the hands of Lord Hervey, so that it is not impossible another volume of my letters may come out. I am sure they make no part of her treasonable correspondence (which they say she has expressly left to him); but sure this is infamous conduct towards any common acquaintance. And yet this woman seemed once a woman of great honour, and many generous principles." (Ruffhead, p. 408.)

Here the actions of the Duchess, once, in Pope's opinion, a woman "of great honour and many generous principles," are spoken of as infamous.

Whether this enmity was embittered by political differences, we know not. It is certain that the High-Church Jacobite Duchess, before she died, took the more celebrated Whigs into her especial favour. Her grandson, by her first husband the Earl of Anglesea, was married to the daughter of Lord Hervey, a Court Whig of unmistakable politics, to whom the Duchess bequeathed, among other things, her noble mansion of Buckingham House, in St. James's Park; and she appointed Lord Orford, the

hated Sir Robert Walpole of other days, her executor.

It is strange, but more certain, that a political change took place in the Duchess of Marlborough, who, from personal dislike to, or prejudice against Walpole, became intimately associated with the discontented Whigs and the Tories—with Pope's friends—with what was called the "Opposition." We see the effect of this change on Pope, so early as 1735. In the Epistle to Cobham, published in the quarto edition of his Poems, 1735, Pope introduced the following attack on Marlborough:—

Triumphant leaders at an army's head,  
Hemm'd round with glories, pilfer cloth and bread;  
As meanly plunder as they bravely fought,  
Now save a people, and now save a groat.

Some friendly influence was now brought to bear on Pope, or Pope's own feelings suggested the indelicacy of this; and, therefore, we have the following note in the Appendix:—

"Epist. 1, ver. 146. Triumphant leaders, &c. These four verses having been misconstrued, contrary to the author's meaning, they are suppressed in as many copies as he could recall."

We never saw a copy of this or any subsequent edition in which they were suppressed; but the note served Pope's purpose.

The Duchess of Marlborough humoured and flattered, and did everything to conciliate Pope; all her friends were his friends, and we see the growing effect of this. In what was called the surreptitious edition of Pope's Letters, 1735, we have one describing and disparaging Blenheim, in which he takes occasion to illustrate the description of the place by the characters of the Duke and Duchess—their greatness and littleness—their selfishness and meanness. This letter was not republished in the quarto, 1737, nor, which is far more significant, in the smaller edition of 1737, which was undoubtedly published with Pope's sanction, and which professed to contain all the rejected letters of the quarto; nor in any edition published in Pope's lifetime. So, too, the sarcasm on the Duke, in the letter to a lady, with reference to the camp in Hyde Park, where he speaks of "new regiments with new clothes and furniture (far exceeding the late cloth and linen designed by his Grace for the soldiery)," even this reference to a subject, which circumstances had made painful to the Marlboroughs, was omitted in the quarto of 1737.

In May, 1730, Pope wrote to Swift: "the Duchess of Marlborough makes great court to me." In January, 1741, when at Bath, he was, we think, applied to by the Duchess's friend, Lord Chesterfield, to recommend some person to write her Memoirs. Pope certainly at that time, 9th of January, 1740, wrote to Lord Polwarth, "I am in great pain to find out Mr. Hook. Does your Lordship, or Mr. Hume, or Dr. King, know where he is?" Ruffhead tells us that Hooke—

"performed this work so much to her Grace's satisfaction, that she talked of rewarding largely, but would do nothing till Mr. Pope came to her, whose company she then sought all opportunities to procure, and was uneasy to be without it. He was at that time with some friends, whom he was unwilling to part with, a hundred miles distant; but at Mr. Hooke's earnest solicitation, when Mr. Pope found his presence so essentially concerned his friend's interest and future support, he broke through all his engagements, and in the depth of winter and ill ways, flew to his assistance. On his coming, the Duchess secured to Mr. Hooke five thousand pounds."

In a letter to the Earl of Marchmont, written so late as 3rd of March, 1742, the Duchess says:—"If you talk to Mr. Pope of me, endeavour to keep him my friend." Pope then *was* her friend at that time.



Again, 15th of March, 1742, among other complimentary phrases, she says:—

"If I could receive letters from you and Mr. Pope as I had leisure, I would never come to town as long as I live. \* \* I shall always be pleased to see your Lordship and Mr. Pope when you will be so bountiful as to give me any part of your time."

On the 8th of September, 1742, Lord Chesterfield wrote to Lord Marchmont:—

"I go to-morrow to Nugent for a week, from whence, when I return, I shall take up Pope at Twickenham on the 19th, and carry him to the Duchess of Marlborough's, at Windsor, in our way to Cobham's, where we are to be on the 21st of this month."

So Pope [in July, 1743], to Lord Marchmont:—

"There are many hours I could be glad to talk to (or rather to hear) the Duchess of Marlborough. \* \* I could listen to her with the same veneration and belief in all her doctrines as the disciples of Socrates gave to the words of their master, or he himself to his demon (for, I think, she too has a devil, whom in civility we will call a genius)."

No doubt the Duchess had a devil, and a fierce one if provoked, as her friends and enemies well knew.

The result of this inquiry is proof that Pope had quarrelled personally with that "mad" woman, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire, as early as 1729,—that they never, as is admitted, saw each other for five or six years,—and never, so far as we have evidence, were on friendly terms afterwards, and that even death did not save her from his denunciations. It is further proved that, however politically opposed to the Marlboroughs, Pope never had any personal quarrel with the Duchess, and that the political antipathies and associations which had at first separated them, eventually drew them together. There is reason to believe that Pope manifested the most friendly disposition towards the Duchess as early as 1735. This feeling is shown in increasing strength by various suppressions of letters and passages in letters. We have proof that they became more and more intimate,—that Pope visited her,—that she wrote and spoke most kindly of Pope, and Pope as respectfully of the Duchess, as late as July 1743. Later still he must have thought well and kindly of her, for he remarked to Spence (p. 295), "the old Duchess of Marlborough has given away in charities and in presents to her granddaughters and other relations near 300,000*l.* in her lifetime."

Under these circumstances, which was the lady Pope was most in the humour to satirize in 1743?

The Character of Atossa is first heard of after Pope's death. Bolingbroke then wrote to Marchmont:—

"Our friend Pope, it seems, corrected and prepared for the press, just before his death, an edition of the four Epistles, that follow the 'Essay on Man.' They were then printed off, and are now ready for publication. I am sorry for it, because if he could be excused for writing the Character of Atossa formerly, there is no excuse for his design of publishing it, after he had received the favor you and I know, and the Character of Atossa is inserted. I have a copy of the book."

This book was, no doubt, a continuation of the edition in quarto, "with the Commentary and Notes of W. Warburton," of which 'The Dunciad,' the 'Essay on Man,' and the 'Essay on Criticism' were already published; the work, in short, referred to by Pope, as mentioned by Spence:—

"Here am I, like Socrates, distributing my morality among my friends just as I am dying.—P. And Spence adds:—'This was said on his sending about some of his Ethic Epistles, as presents, about three weeks before we lost him.'"

This Character of Atossa is understood to

have been referred to in the following note to the epistle 'On the Characters of Women,' published in 1735:—

"Between this and the former lines, and also in some following parts, a want of connexion may be perceived, occasioned by the omission of certain examples and illustrations of the maxims laid down, which may put the reader in mind of what the author has said in his Imitation of Horace:—

Publish the present age, but where the text is vice too high, reserve it for the next."

Did Pope act on his own precept? Did he reserve this Character of Atossa till the next age,—that is, at least, till after "vice too high" was in its grave? Certainly not, if the Duchess of Marlborough was concerned, for she outlived Pope. All the arguments against publication were, in her case, in as full force in 1743 as in 1735. Not so in respect to the Duchess of Buckinghamshire. She died twelve months before Pope,—on the 12th of March, 1743. Her grandson, by the Earl of Anglesea, had been married a fortnight before her death, on the 26th of February, to the daughter of Pope's old enemy, Lord Hervey; and strange, if merely coincident, on the 3rd of March, 1743, we find Pope giving instructions for printing the very edition found by Bolingbroke,—the four Epistles, one of which contained the Character of Atossa. On that day he wrote to Bowyer the printer:—

"On second thoughts, let the proof of the Epistle to Lord Cobham [the first of the four] be done in the quarto, not the octavo size: contrive the capitals and everything exactly to correspond with that edition. The first proof send me." (Additional MSS. in Brit. Mus. 12,113.)

Of contemporary evidence bearing on this question there is very little. The Duchess of Marlborough, knowing what Pope had formerly written and kindly suppressed, feared naturally that some suppressed satires might be found among his manuscripts. She applied, therefore, through her friend Lord Marchmont, one of Pope's executors, to Lord Bolingbroke, to whom Pope had bequeathed all his manuscripts; and Bolingbroke replied, "If there are any that may be injurious to the late Duke, or to her Grace, even indirectly and covertly, as I hope there are not, they shall be destroyed." He subsequently found the four Epistles, and in them the Character of Atossa; and he jumped at once to the conclusion that it was meant for the Duchess of Marlborough. This was mere conjecture, a hasty assumption. Bolingbroke had no time for consideration or inquiry; for Pope was buried on the 5th of June, and Bolingbroke was at Calais on the 18th. Bolingbroke, be it remembered, at the time of Pope's especial intimacy with the Duchess of Buckinghamshire—from 1721 to 1725—was in exile or abroad, and Pope's intercourse with the Duchess had ceased for fifteen years before he died. Bolingbroke, therefore, knew nothing about Pope's intimate relations with the Duchess of Buckinghamshire; and the very application of the Duchess of Marlborough suggested her as the subject. Yet, though under the influence of that suggestion, Bolingbroke was perplexed by the want of likeness. "Is it worth while," he asks of Marchmont, "to suppress the edition, or should her Grace's friends say, as they may from several strokes in it, that it was not intended to be her Character?"

Against the hasty conjecture of Bolingbroke we have the evidence of Warburton—the very man who, under the eye of Pope, prepared and annotated the edition of which these "four Epistles" formed a part; Warburton must, therefore, have been informed by Pope, and must have known who were the parties satirized. Now Warburton, in a note prefixed to the 'Character of Katherine Duchess of Buckingham-

shire,' says, Pope's enemies have published it since his death, as if written by him; and he refers to Pope's letter to Moyses, in proof that it was not. He thus continues:—

"The Duchess of Buckinghamshire would have had Mr. Pope to draw her husband's Character. But though he refused this office, yet in his Epistle on the Characters of Women, these lines,

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,  
Or wanders, heav'n-directed, to the poor,  
—are supposed to mark her out in such a manner as not to be mistaken for another."

Mark out whom?—the Duchess of Buckinghamshire; for those lines are from the Character of Atossa.

Let us now, in conclusion, examine the Character itself, and see to which lady its characteristics will best apply.

Watson observes that the Classical Atossa was the daughter of Cyrus and the sister of Cambyses,—that is, the daughter and the sister of kings. Now Katherine Duchess of Buckinghamshire was the natural daughter of King James, and the sister of him whom she called, and her party called, King James the Third. The king, her father, by warrant, declared and ordered that she should have place, pre-eminence and precedence as the daughter of a Duke, and should bear the royal arms within a border company. This she did; she ever considered herself as of the blood royal, and required from her servants and dependents the observance of all forms usual in the royal family. Does this apply to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, the daughter of a country squire—of plain Richard Jennings?

Then Atossa, we are told,—

from her birth  
Finds all her life one warfare upon earth;  
Shines in exposing knaves.

—The father of the Duchess of Buckinghamshire was driven from his throne, and her brother declared supposititious. While yet in her teens she was forced to sue for a divorce from her husband, the Earl of Anglesea, on the ground of cruelty, and obtained it. She had long litigations with the Duke of Buckinghamshire's natural children, and she makes an express bequest to one of them, because "of her not taking part with the other illegitimate children of her late husband in the unjust lawsuits brought against her." She prosecuted to conviction John Ward, M.P. for Weymouth, for forgery, and he was in consequence expelled the House of Commons and condemned to the pillory. Pope alludes to this prosecution in 'The Dunciad,' written before the quarrel; and Curll's 'Key' says, the passage was written "to please a certain Duchess."

We know not how, by possibility, any one of these circumstances can be made to apply to the Duchess of Marlborough.

We then read of Atossa's "loveless youth." How that might apply to the Duchess of Buckinghamshire we know not, unless, indeed, something might be inferred from the treatment she received from her first husband. It is, however, directly the reverse of true if applied to the Duchess of Marlborough, who, as Coxé tells us, "though not so transcendently lovely as her sister" [*la belle Jennings* of Grammont], "her animated countenance and commanding figure attracted numerous admirers, and even in the dawn of beauty she received advantageous offers of marriage." So Macaulay says: "Sarah, less regularly beautiful [than *la belle Jennings*], was perhaps more attractive. The face was expressive. Her form wanted no feminine charm, and the profusion of her fine hair \* \* was the delight of numerous admirers. \* \* Colonel Churchill, young, handsome, graceful, \* \* must have been enamoured indeed. \* \* Marriage only strengthened his passion."

The pleasure missed her, but the scandal hit.  
—Here, again, we know not how this might apply to the Duchess of Buckinghamshire; but, assuredly, it does not to the Duchess of Marlborough, who, as Coxe records, "in the midst of a licentious Court, maintained an unspotted reputation, and was as much respected for her prudence and propriety as she was admired for the charms of her person."

Last night her Lord was all that's good and great;  
A knave this morning, and his will a cheat.  
—The Duchess of Buckinghamshire had some reason to complain of the Duke, and "the unjust lawsuits" which his will gave rise to, consequent, we presume, on the reversionary interests therein given to his natural children. The Duchess of Marlborough made no such complaining—night and morning were alike with her, and alike her love and reverence for her dead husband. When the proud Duke of Somerset, as he was called, offered to lay his fortune at her feet and implored her hand, she declared that, "if she were only thirty, she would not permit even the Emperor of the World to succeed in that heart which had been devoted to John Duke of Marlborough."

Childless, with all her children, wants an heir.  
—The Duchess of Buckinghamshire had a daughter by the Earl of Anglesea, who, however, died before her mother, but left issue. But the satire applies to the Duchess, who had by the Duke five children, all of whom died before her, and the last in 1735, when the dukedom became extinct.

The Duchess of Marlborough, though she lived to eighty-four, left one child, and a dozen grandchildren, every one of whom would have been her heir by law, and was under the entail heir to the Dukedom. So far from wanting an heir, she was herself, for many years, Dowager Duchess. One of her daughters, Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, was succeeded in 1733 by Charles the son of Anne (Henrietta's sister) and the grandson of the Dowager.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,  
Or wanders, heav'n-directed, to the poor.  
—We find, by the *London Evening Post* of the 5th of May 1743, that immediately on the death of the Duchess of Buckinghamshire there was "a trial at bar to prove who was heir-at-law to the late Duke of Buckinghamshire, when the Misses Walshes of Ireland were found to be his heirs." Could this be said, or prophesied, of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough? Living or dead, was her vast wealth "unguarded"? Only 300*l.* went to the poor, and that, not heaven-directed, but by direction of her will; and not one shilling wandered, or could wander, if her will might determine its direction; but that fact could not have been known to Pope, who died before her.

We have now fairly exhausted this particular subject. On the first convenient opportunity we shall inquire into the very curious history connected with the publication of Pope's Letters.

*Unpublished Works of Piron, Prose and Verse; accompanied by Letters (also unpublished) addressed to Him by Mdlles. Quinault and De Bar, &c. With an Introduction and Notes, by Honoré Bonhomme. (Paris, Malassis & De Broise; London, Barthés & Lowell.)*

HERE is a French book of odds and ends, containing, nevertheless, a literary anecdote or two relating to wits and lettered men of France during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The Introduction, though curious and fairly executed, fails in point of taste. What need was there to dwell on writings by the Author of 'La Métromanie,' and 'Gustave Wasa,' and 'Arlequin Deucalion,' which had better be forgotten, and

which were so, we may say, by all except a perverse and peculiar class of readers?—The verses and epigrams here published for the first time are not of much value. The correspondence gives its interest to the volume. Piron was a gay, popular man,—good-humoured, but withal a little vain,—ready at repartee, but only aggressive (it seems to us) in the case of one contemporary, Voltaire. Him the author of 'La Métromanie' could not endure. Piron was persuaded that he himself was the cleverer man. He revelled with delight on discovering the anagrams which could be made of his adversary's name—"Voltaire" and "Atellivior." He recounts with the triumphant petulance of a school-boy, in a letter to Mdlle. de Bar, his future wife, how at Brussels, in a tilt of tongues, he "put down" and demolished the Author of 'Zadig.'—

There were present (he writes, describing a party at the house of General Debrosses) the Count de Bentem [Bentheim?], the second personage in the States of Holland; Mr. Trevor, the English Minister; the Marquis Ariosto, Italian, of the family of the divine Ariosto; Voltaire, &c. You see that the audience was one worth playing before,—that the game was worth the candle. Everything went off in the gayest manner on earth, save in the haughty heart of your illustrious Mummy. The good thing is that he sought to pick the quarrel. With considerable benignity I offered him a velvet paw, quite sure that his stupid majesty would abuse the same. He did so. He thought it well-timed, with a charity little Christian, to remonstrate with me for having lost the finest part of my imagination over comic opera. I answered with an air of contrition as sincere as his charity, that the thing for which I reproached myself most in these outbreaks of my young muse was having made game of him in that theatre, and on the spot I narrated the scene of Harlequin on Pegasus, who, at the two first verses of *Artemire*, kicks over all the general's wines. \* \* On this Voltaire became stupidly sulky; on which I did not let my prey loose, always asking pardon for "the great liberty" I was taking. Then I betook myself to my own praises, and like a man who well knows what he is talking about, I said, that, at least, all the little which I had given to the *Théâtre Français* had succeeded. He very rapidly excepted 'Callisthène.' I was in waiting for him there,—having, by way of answer, that the play in question was the one which had gained a success the most flattering for me, since it was the only one of which he had spoken well; and that that was, as I told you at the time.—I had the laughers so completely on my side that he took the step of ranging himself among them (by grimace only, you may well believe), saying to me, with a patronizing air, that he would rather hear me than read me. "Say the truth, sir," was my answer; "confess that you like neither the one nor the other." He did not take the trouble to turn this answer both ways, it was a finishing-stroke (*coup de grâce*). Then I went on better and better. The poem of the 'Cheval de Bronze' gave rise to the most comical scene conceivable betwixt Binbin (Piron's own pet name) and the hero. He was in despair at the profanation, and I know not what agreeable ridicule which that cast on his 'Henriade.' In a word, read the fable of 'The Lion and the Fly,' and you will read our story, and all without the slightest bitterness—without anything that, on my side, could bear the slightest air of hostility!

No one, says Grimm, could beat Piron in sharp-shooting with his tongue. But with antagonists smaller than Voltaire he could be more pliant—more time-serving. A curious memorandum of an encounter with Fréron, by way of codicil to thirty-two epigrams (written in eight days) launched against the critic by the wit, tells us how the former worthy—who in his day was as formidable to the dramatic authors of Paris as the first *claqueur*, the Cheva-

† *Artemire*, it will be recollected, is one of Voltaire's tragedies, which was by no means successful.

lier de la Morlière, was to the artists—complimented Piron out of a favourite Dresden snuff-box. So favourite a box was this, that Madame Piron, shortly after the session was effected, secretly took measures to buy it back, and went on this conjugal intent to Prault, Fréron's publisher, with eight *louis* in her hand.—She went too late. Prault could not catch his man for three or four days; and his man, when caught, turned up in a grand suit of scarlet. Fréron had sold the Dresden snuff-box to the valet of the Duke de Valentinois,—had made his profit, and taken his perquisites on the said transaction.

To conclude, this publication is *not* like many others from the modern French press, a mere *ephéméron*,—but one which is worth binding and placing in the library.

*Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America.* By the Abbé Em. Domesnech. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

OFTEN as the extinction of the North American tribes has been predicted, the mournful prophecy has not yet been fulfilled. Against the encroachments of the race whose destiny, we are taught, is to civilize by annexation, and against all the evils which follow in the train of Anglo-Saxon immigration, the children of the Great Deserts still maintain an unequal strife. Naturally prolific, they beget in each generation a progeny numerous enough to give full employment to the destructive powers of hostile invasion, famine, small-pox, and whisky. The work of extermination, however, steadily progresses, every succeeding thirty years effecting a diminution in the numbers and prosperity of the Indian populations, and lessening their shadowy chances of a very prolonged existence. Two centuries ago the Indians of North America,—those of Mexico not being taken into the account,—amounted to some sixteen or seventeen millions of souls. Their number at present is a question of uncertainty, but according to the best statistical authority, it may be computed at about two millions. Thus, in the brief space of six generations, fire-water, smallpox, cholera, and the ingenious instruments which civilization has contrived for the destruction of mankind, have swept away fourteen millions of human creatures, who have not been replaced. Of these deadly agents, war has for some years been the least active; for since the introduction of firearms amongst the Red-skins, and the diminution of their numbers, intestine struggles have become with them comparatively rare. Smallpox, however, one of the beneficent gifts of the white men to the savages, provides for those whom the God of Battles spares. In the space of one month it carried off upwards of 12,000 persons from among the Biccareaes, Assiniboins, Crows, Mandans, Minetarees, and Black-feet. Under the touch of this scourge the poor wretches are struck with consternation and despair, and anticipate in their delirious extravagances the slow advent of natural dissolution. "Many people," says the Abbé, "arrived at the climax of agony, were seen to plunge daggers into their breasts; some threw themselves down precipices, or rolled on the sand, uttering at the same time most piteous cries; whilst others precipitated themselves into the cold water of the lakes or rivers, where they met with their death instead of the alleviation they had hoped to find from the internal fire that consumed them." But where smallpox takes its thousands, whisky devours its tens of thousands. Intoxication, while it rouses all the worst, calls into play none of the more generous, qualities of the Indian's nature.



Under its influence he becomes furious and ferocious, fighting, biting, and killing all who approach him; in his frenzy sparing neither wife nor child. Grangulakopak, the "great warrior," was so impressed with the pernicious effects of fire-water on his people, that in the national council of the Creeks, he inveighed against its use with a pathetic force seldom found in the orations of the Temperance Party:—

"Fathers, brothers, and fellow-countrymen,—We have assembled to deliberate; but on what subject? On a subject no less important than to know if we are to be a nation or not! I do not rise to propose a plan of battle, or to direct the wise experience of this assembly concerning the arrangements taken with regard to our alliances. Your wisdom renders this task useless for me. The traitor, or rather the tyrant, that I desire to unveil before you, O Creeks, has not taken birth on our soil; it is a miscreant that tries to conceal itself, an emissary of the wicked spirit of darkness. It is that pernicious liquor, which our pretended friends, the Whites, have so artfully introduced, and poured in so abundantly amongst us. O, you Creeks! when I thunder this denunciation in your ears, it is to warn you that if that cup of perdition be suffered to prevail in our land with such fearful power, you will cease to be a nation; you will have neither heads to direct you, nor hands to afford you protection. While that diabolical juice undermines your bodily strength and weakens your intellect, the zeal of your warriors will become inoffensive, their enfeebled arms will no longer be able to send the arrows or wield their weapons on the days of combat. In the days of council, when the national security will depend on the words that fall from the lips of the venerable Sachem, he will shake his head with a distracted mind, and his discourse will be no more than the lisp of second childhood."

Amongst the causes of depopulation, sight must not be lost of the forced emigrations in which the Indians are from time to time compelled to take part. Possibly, the Government of the United States would find it difficult to mitigate the severities of these periodic expatriations, which the tide of white settlers, ever rolling inwards, necessitates. It would, therefore, be unjust to draw from them the materials for hasty censure. Humanity, however, not the less shudders at the thought of the sufferings experienced by the poor remnants of dying nationalities, as they are passed from one region to another of that vast continent in which the exigencies of civilization permit them to have no permanent place of rest. Certainly the manner in which the exodus of a tribe ordered to "move on" is effected, displays little regard for the feelings of the victims. The women, the children, and the sick are conveyed in waggons, into which they are thrown pell-mell with their baggage, and crowded like negroes in a slave-ship. The men walk or go on horseback, but they make their journey escorted by dragoons or volunteers, who both consider and treat them as malefactors:—

"Many of these poor creatures die during the route from grief, fatigue, sufferings, hunger, and thirst, or overpowered by the great heat. Hundreds of Indians have been thus carried off during their emigrations; the old men and women, and the infirm, sunk under the weight of their miseries, which were so much increased by the privations and fatigues of the journey. Multitudes also were swallowed up in the waters of the Mississippi. Amongst other facts of this kind we may cite that of the Monmouth, a steam-boat, which was freighted on exceedingly moderate terms, as it had been condemned on account of its great age: 600 Indians were embarked on it to be transported to the right bank of the Mississippi; the steamer came in collision with another craft and was immediately sunk; 311 Indians perished by that accident.

Along the route women may be seen in an agony of sorrow, bending over the lifeless bodies of their husbands, or over the graves of their children; but they are dragged by force far from the beloved remains of the objects of their affection. The wife of the celebrated chieftain Ross died of a broken heart before she reached the land whither the Government was sending her. Several others met with the same fate. The survivors arrive mournful and dejected in the territory assigned to them by the contract of sale. They gradually abandon their old customs and usages to imitate the Pale-faces; for the buffalo and deer being rare in those countries, they are obliged to till the ground for their sustenance. They lose by degrees their original character, and only preserve their costume, which is often modified by stuffs of European manufacture."

To give a vivid and complete picture of these tribes and the vast tracts nominally assigned to them, has been attempted by numerous authors, amongst whom the Abbé Domenech must be ranked as the latest, if not the most successful. The Abbé has not made an unwise selection of an occupation. Society requires, for its amusement and instruction, a class of writers who, taking a middle course between the stern labours of philosophy and the frivolities of the theatre, unite the dignified appearance of the one with the more innocent attractions of the other. The popular pulpit author is not less a feature of the present age than the popular pulpit orator; and to perform the functions of such instructor the Abbé Domenech is eminently qualified. With just enough reading to save him from the positive contempt of the learned, with sufficient orthodoxy to secure the approval of his ecclesiastical superiors, with a faculty of descriptive writing that would justify considerable warmth of commendation, with quite enough enthusiasm for holiness to satisfy the ladies, and with an artistic and national desire to be as entertaining as possible, he will gratify many and offend only a select few. On the whole, we are well pleased that the Abbé has relinquished the staff of the pilgrim for the pen of the *littérateur*, and has decided to amuse the ladies of Paris and London, instead of labouring to convert to Christianity the heathen of Texas and Mexico. Young and ardent, he has a brighter career before him in Europe than any he could hope to achieve in America. But now that his missionary zeal has waxed faint, and his ardour is to win a tenth edition—not a crown of glory, he must excuse our declining to regard him as a spiritual hero. He may not even expect us to esteem him as a philosopher, however loudly his own vanity and the flattering assurances of a coterie may proclaim the reverse.

The Abbé commences with some chapters, meant to have the appearance of profound erudition, on the sources from which the American Indians took their origin. Of course, like a simple-minded defender of orthodoxy, he is convinced that the savage tribes of North and South America are a consequence of numerous remote Asiatic emigrations, of which no record can now be found save in the points of similarity to be detected in the customs of the two quarters of the globe. At the outset he pledges himself to give in due course overwhelming testimony as to the original identity of American and Oriental usages, but the promise is fulfilled by no means satisfactorily. To maintain his position, he adds nothing new to the logical absurdities which Voltaire held up to deserved ridicule. "In the midst of great afflictions, the Mexicans tear their clothes. Certain nations in Asia formerly did the same, and, consequently, they must have been the Mexicans' ancestors." As long as his readers will adopt this mode of reasoning, the Abbé

does not care what they believe. If they will but reject the conclusions of science, they may indulge their credulity by embracing as truths any number of monkish traditions and sciolistic vagaries. They may hold that "the God Toltec Quetzacoatl is the same person as the apostle St. Thomas, because the surname Didymus (twin) given to the apostle, has the same signification as the Mexican word Quetzacoatl." The reader is to reject, as utterly abominable, any hint that all the families of the human race did not proceed from Adam and Eve; but he "may adopt the opinion of St. Augustine, who considers that God may have created after the Deluge new varieties of animals, in order to people those countries to which, by their nature and physical structure, they were adapted. Or, again, it may be presumed that God in his wrath, when decreeing the destruction of the animals he had created, made some exceptions, and that he even spared other just families, like that of Noah, from the general doom." Indeed, the reader is allowed great latitude in *presuming*, so long as he presumes that which is either contradictory to common sense, or is totally unsupported by evidence. Egregious as such folly is, it may be confidently predicted that it will find favour with many persons. Not a few will gladly fly from the cautious reasoning of Darwin to take refuge in the reckless *presuming* of the Abbé Domenech.

The best portions of the Abbé's work are those in which the natural features of the Great Deserts and the characteristics of their thinly scattered inhabitants are described. The personal experiences of the missionary here help the author by giving his work a force and spirit it would not otherwise possess; but they have supplied him with no new facts worthy the consideration of either the ethnologist or the geographer. The Abbé's information is drawn from sources long since open to students, whatever praise he may deserve being due to him as a compiler rather than an original thinker or an observer. The writers who have been laid under contribution are for the most part those who find a shelf in every library; and if the Abbé has not in all instances been scrupulously exact in acknowledging his obligations to them, he has acted with sufficient candour to secure himself from the charge of wanting either honesty or generosity. Perhaps the worst-treated of these authorities is Fenimore Cooper, to whom the author is manifestly more indebted for his acquaintance with Indian character than as an Apostolical Missionary he likes to acknowledge. The scorn he somewhat ostentatiously professes for "low novel writing, the reading of which is so pernicious to sensitive minds," would be more forcibly displayed were it accompanied by a tribute of grateful eulogy to the purest, as well as the best, novelist America has produced. It is certainly conceded that Cooper is a very faithful delineator of Red-Indian nature, as it is found on the borders of European settlements; but his sketches are declared to be altogether erroneous if taken as illustrations of Indian character in the heart of the Prairies. In what respects, however, they are faulty, the Abbé does not inform us; and it is noteworthy that his own descriptions of the desert tribes, instead of being at variance with Cooper's paintings, are in outline, shadow, colour, even in the way of laying on the paint, faithful reproductions of them.

Some of the Abbé's re-told stories are very amusing:—

"A Creole from Missouri was lounging about a sale of negro slaves on the borders of the Mississippi, in Lower Louisiana. The merchant, who

was from Kentucky, asked him if he wished to buy anything. 'Yes,' replied the Missourian, 'I want a negro.' Having made his choice, he inquired the price of the one he selected.—'Five hundred piastres,' replied the merchant; 'but, according to custom, you have one year to pay.' At this proposition the purchaser became embarrassed; the thought of being liable to such a debt during an entire year annoyed him greatly.—'No, no!' said he to the merchant; 'I prefer paying you at once six hundred piastres, and letting the matter be ended.'—'Very well,' said the obliging Kentuckian, 'I will do anything you please to make the affair convenient to you.' And the bargain was concluded.

The simplicity of the poor Creole from Missouri may be put beside the moral grandeur of the Virginian Red-skin, whose story is taken from Carey's 'Museum':—

"An Indian of the Virginian States, when out hunting, followed the game into the American possessions. The weather was cold and rainy. He stopped at a planter's, where he begged for shelter, which was refused. Hungry and thirsty, he besought a crust of bread and a glass of water. But to each request 'No' was the answer; to which was added, 'Get away, Indian dog! there is nothing here for thee.' Several years afterwards, this same planter had, no doubt by the hand of Providence, lost his way in the woods, and, coming up to the cabin of a savage, in his turn begged for hospitality, which was immediately granted with a very good grace. On inquiring the distance from where he was to the white men's possessions, the Indian who had received him so cordially replied, 'You are too far from home to think of returning there to-night; remain, therefore, here, and to-morrow morning I will myself guide you back to your house.' The American gratefully accepted this offer, and spent the night with the Indian, who seemed to take pleasure in showing him every attention; and the next day, according to his promise, he conducted the planter to his habitation. When about to take leave, the Red-skin turned and faced his guest, bidding him look at him and try to remember where he had seen him before. The unfortunate white man instantly recognized the hunter he had so barbarously treated a few years before. He was seized with inexpressible terror at the idea of the fate that he was convinced awaited him. He attempted to speak, but could not find words to express either his gratitude or shame. But the Indian, mildly checking his endeavour, gently and simply said, 'Another time when a poor Indian, cold, hungry, and thirsty, comes to thy door to ask a shelter, a crust of bread, and a drop of water, say not to him, 'Begone, Indian dog! there is nothing here for thee.' After giving this lesson of charity, the Red-skin disappeared in the forest, leaving the white man to his conscience."

Red Indian mothers are very kind to their offspring:—

"Corporal punishments are seldom inflicted on children. When they commit a fault that deserves chastisement, it is usual for the mother to paint the culprit's face black, and turn him out of the lodge with nothing to eat. This correction often lasts a whole day."

That such gentle nurture in childhood does not preclude the development of the ferocious elements of our nature, the following anecdote may serve to show:—

"Death by fire is still inflicted by some tribes who are not converted to Christianity; formerly it was a universal custom. But the Foxes and the Ojibbeways in particular had acquired a certain renown for the refinements they introduced into the practice of this frightful art. A young Fox warrior, son of an Ojibbeway woman who had been carried off by his tribe, one day made his maternal uncle prisoner. Wishing to show that he was insensible to the ties of relationship which united him to the Ojibbeways, he bound the arms and legs of his prisoner to two stakes fixed in the ground. He then lighted a great fire, as he said in derision, to warm him. When he had roasted him on one side, he turned him on the other. The

body of the Ojibbeway warrior was soon nothing but one hideous sore; then his nephew untied him and said, 'Return to your village, and tell the Ojibbeways how the Foxes prevent their uncles from feeling the cold.' The man recovered, and succeeded in taking his nephew prisoner. He carried him off to his village, bound him quite naked to two stakes, and taking the skin of a reindeer, newly stripped off, and to which a thick coating of fat still adhered, exposed it to the fire until it was completely lighted; he then threw it on the shoulders of his nephew, saying, 'Nephew, when I was in your village you warmed me at a good fire; I, in my turn, give you this cloak to keep you warm.' The horrible flaming cloak enveloped the whole body of the unfortunate Fox, who was soon consumed, like those human torches with which the gardens of Nero were lighted."

The Abbé is an agreeable and useful writer. His work is neither learned nor original, though it affects to be both; but it is, nevertheless, a compilation of more than ordinary merit,—worth reading, and almost worthy of being bought.

*Two Months in the Highlands, Orcadia, and Skye.* By C. R. Weld. (Longman & Co.)

OUR "young fellows," of all ages, who take annual holiday, are beginning to make the latter pay itself. Xenophons now not only write their "expeditions," but sell them to publishers. If Nearchus yachts along some foreign coast, he takes note of the incidents on his way, with a view to Murray or Bentley, Longman or Smith & Elder; and young ladies keeping journals when over the water, record their entries therein, for after-development at home, not altogether without consideration about Milton's "good men," the critics.

Mr. Weld is one of the most indefatigable of the class of holiday-trip makers and writers. He has already distinguished himself in this way; and in this present instance we have him registering an eight weeks' run in four hundred and odd good pages. On an average, this is about seven pages for each day's performance, which is liberal enough.

The title-page indicates the journey from Piccadilly to where "Es war ein König im Thule"; and from the period of departure till that when Mr. Weld was rattled back, by the last coach for the season, to Tyndrum, there is not a dull page in the history of his adventures.

Extract from such a book will do more to enable our readers to form an opinion of its merits than any amount of criticism or analysis. We therefore open its pages for samples of its quality. Here is a Caithness laird and his neighbours:—

"Amidst Lady Sinclair's lovely flower-gardens, and the surrounding thick woods in which the trees are of forest-like growth, I almost forgot that John o' Groat's house was only eighteen miles distant. Barrock is, indeed, in many respects, an oasis in the desert; for while the country generally is almost in a state of Nature, Sir John Sinclair has not only reclaimed, but made many hundreds of broad acres around his house smile with plenty and prosperity. Lakes and swamps have been drained, thousands of trees planted, extensive farm-buildings erected, and a powerful steam-engine is made to do as much agricultural work as possible. Nowhere will you have a better opportunity of seeing how scientific agriculture may be made to triumph over sloughs of despond than here. Nor should it be forgotten that, while the land ministers to the wants of man, the peasant is advanced in civilization. Look at the old Caithness hovel, a mere mud structure, with often only two openings; the door, and a hole in the roof to allow the smoke to escape. While shooting one day, Capt. Sinclair introduced me to one of these primitive dwellings. Raising the latch, we entered a room opaque with peat smoke, which, baffled in

its attempts to pass out of a hole in the roof, was rolling in dense masses through the interior. The fire from which it proceeded was in the centre of the hovel, backed by a low wall; but there was no attempt at a chimney. Two ancient crones were crooked on their hams in front of the fire, one of whom was crooning a strange-sounding song, while the other was coaxing a noiseless teapot to stand upright in the heap of hot peat ashes. Two small open recesses in the wall contained the crockery of the establishment; and a bench, two chairs on their last legs, and a couple of box beds, grimed with soot and smoke, completed the furniture. Now, you will doubtless imagine that this dismal hole belonged to a pauper. By no means. The proprietor was a prosperous blacksmith, who was, at the time of our visit, exercising his calling at a neighbouring hamlet, and the cabin was precisely in the condition that he had inherited it from his father."

They who are interested in the theory touching the Buddhist origin of the stone circles and pillars throughout Britain, so similar to those which Mr. Atkinson met with in Central Asia, will be glad to read of the stones of Stennis, "after Stonehenge, the most remarkable primitive lapidary erections in Britain." We pass over the topographical to the legendary details connected with them:—

"The Orcadians formerly regarded them with feelings of awe mingled with religion: for it appears that couples who had no particular reverence for the marriage ceremony as performed in church, considered themselves married by simply shaking hands through one of the upright stones. This was the famous Odin stone. It stood about 150 yards north of the Stennis circle. Lieut. Thomas states that he conversed with a man who had seen the stone, and who informed him that the hole was about five feet from the ground. He added that to the period of the destruction of the stone by a farmer, it was always customary for the peasantry to leave some offering on visiting it, such as a piece of bread, or cheese, or a rag. It was also believed that a child passed through the hole when young would never shake with palsy in old age. The marriage ceremony, according to an account published in the third volume of the 'Transactions of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries,' was in this wise:—'When the parties had agreed to marry they repaired to the Temple of the Moon, where the woman, in presence of the man, fell down on her knees and prayed the god Woden (for such was the name of the god whom they addressed on this occasion) that he would enable her to perform all the promises and obligations she had made and was to make to the young man present; after which they both went to the Temple of the Sun, where the man prayed in like manner before the woman. Then they went to the Stone of Odin, and the man being on the one side and the woman on the other, they took hold of each other's right hand through the hole in it, and there swore to be constant and faithful to each other.' But it would seem that they could not have held this ceremony very binding, for local historians add that couples who were united at the stones of Stennis and became tired of each other went to the kirk, and parting in the centre, one went out at the north door, the other at the south, and they then considered themselves free."

From the stones of old to house and home in the Sutherlandshire of to-day:—

"If Scourie had a few trees it would be extremely picturesque. Even without these important adjuncts to scenery, you will admit that it possesses many charms. A little to the north of the bay is the small island of Handa, girt with majestic cliffs, the favourite breeding rocks of thousands of sea birds. It is only within a few years that Handa has ceased to be inhabited. Some dozen families lived on the island, subjects of a Queen, who was always the oldest woman of the community. The village of Scourie is one of the neatest in Sutherland, and you are surprised to see so large and apparently thriving a population in so sterile a district, for the arable ground may be compared to thin veins running through extensive rocky areas."



The landlord of the inn seemed very proud of a little patch of oats adjoining the inn, to which he drew my attention. I could not help thinking with what contempt a Lincolnshire farmer, accustomed to his fat fields, would look upon Sutherland rock farms. One is reminded of the reported reply of an Englishman who was expected to praise a Highland estate. 'By —,' said he, 'I have an apple-tree in Herefordshire that I would not swap for your entire property!' I left Scourie at eight the following morning, with the intention of sleeping at the inn near the ferry of Kyle Skou, but matters fell out otherwise. Having walked three miles along an excellent road, winding by many a tortuous flexure, among huge rocks, and by the side of small lakes, I came to Badcoull, a fishing hamlet at the head of a bay studded with islands. Here a consuming thirst seized me, and failing to find fresh water, I asked a girl who was herding cows on the hill side, whether she could direct me to a spring. 'Come with me,' was her reply, 'and I will give you a drink.' She led me into a house, and showing me into a snug parlour, desired me to sit down while she went in search of some milk. Presently she returned with a jug of delicious milk and a glass. Anxious to know to whom I was indebted for the refreshing draught, she informed me that I was in the Doctor's house, of which she had the care while the owner was from home, and that she was quite sure he would be pleased to hear that his milk was put to such good use."

All are not so hospitable as this in the far North. The landlord of the inn at Loch Inver, charges you half-a-guinea a day for fishing in the loch, the fish caught to be given up to said landlord! So that you not only pay to be this worthy's servant; but if you order any of the fish you have landed to be produced at your own dinner, you will have to pay for eating as well as for catching them!

The account of Mr. Weld's return by the last coach for the season, is a graphic illustration of one side in the character of a people who pride themselves on being the most religious upon earth:—

"I left the steamer at Bannavie, passed the night in the excellent hotel, supped with one tourist, an American, who was in raptures with the Highlands, and had seen them leisurely and well, and the next morning dressed by candle-light and left by the huge van-like coach for Loch Lomond, *via* Glencoe. It was its last journey for the season, and a strange journey it was. For at every place between Bannavie and Loch Lomond where we stopped, we took up various articles belonging to the coach establishment; brushes and buckets, horse-cloths and harness, with an enormous quantity of whisky contained in living barrels, said barrels being the ostlers. The fact is, the coach was returning to its winter quarters to be laid up in ordinary until the ensuing season; and as no passengers were expected, everybody considered that he had full licence to get drunk. How the coach got through Glencoe is a mystery to me. I walked, and arrived at King's House long before the coach reeled up to that lonely abode. Here more ostlers full of whisky were taken up, with the result, of course, of increasing the drunken confusion of everybody; and so we galloped down that long hill across the shoulder of the Black Mount, and through Lord Breadalbane's forest, to Tyndrum, scattering, to the dismay of their shepherds, thousands of sheep that were being driven to Falkirk Cattle Tryst, and which whitened the road for many miles. That the coach, with its motley and tremendous load, arrived whole at Tyndrum, is highly creditable to its builder, for so erratic were its motions that I momentarily expected to find myself sprawling on the road, and see the vehicle break up into innumerable fragments."

With this book in hand, the reader may profitably travel over the route which it illustrates, either sitting at home or following the actual footsteps of the wayfarer. As for

the country itself, we cannot help thinking that travellers, though they find more of luxuries about them in the hotels than they used to do in the old-fashioned inns, are less cared for in many other respects. They who remember the glorious Scottish breakfasts of old, at which they were tended by a tight-limbed Scottish "lassie," full of zeal and good humour, can only dwell with a shudder on the pale tea, consumptive French roll, and odious waiter which now "obtain."

*Hunting in the Himalaya. With Notices of Customs and Countries from the Elephant Haunts of the Dehra Doon, to the Bunchowr Tracts in Eternal Snow.* By R. H. W. Dunlop. (Bentley.)

Mr. Dunlop is manifestly a practised hunter. He, too, is familiar with Mussourie Wilson, the trapper and naturalist, and presents a sketch of that singular man's career as a sort of Audubon among the Indian hills and forests. His track lay, of course, over the Sewalik, across the Doon, up the northern paths, and beyond the perpetual snow in Tibet. The sport he enjoyed was principally elephant and wild yak shooting, with an occasional attack on the snow sheep; but he also brings in a few reminiscences connected with the tiger. The record of these adventures is varied by interesting accounts of the Hill populations, the Himalayan tea-culture, and the commerce of Tibet. We could wish his notice of the polyandrist tribes had been more extended. Indeed, it would be a useful task to collect all that is known of their customs in India and Ceylon, since the subject is very generally misunderstood. However, Mr. Dunlop was, above all things, when on his travels, a stalker of elephants, deer, and bunchowr, or wild yak, a brute which he appears to hold more in respect than it is held by the author of the narrative edited by "Mountaineer." Of the two writers, he, we should say, is the better as an authority. But it is amusing to find him, inured as he is to the Overland Route and the East, complaining that people spend time and trouble in Scotland instead of enjoying a nice little trip to the sources of the Ganges, where the game is more varied and plentiful. Yet many persons, he warns us, live thirty years in India without seeing a live snake, except in the charmer's hands, or a wild elephant, still less a tiger. In the Dehra Doon, however, whatever the hunter may be pursuing, he is sure to come again and again upon the elephant trail—the jungle crushed by giant feet, the grass plucked up, the branches on both sides torn or rubbed away. Some of them enjoy for years an infamous reputation as murderers. Mr. Dunlop tells of one who, in a spirit of practical jocularly, killed an old woman, whereupon a native writer, proudly conscious of his command over the English language, reported the circumstance thus:—"Honoured Sir,—This morning the elephant of Major R—, by sudden motion of snout and foot, kill one old woman. Instant fear fell on the inhabitants." Upon all matters concerning elephants, tigers, yak, and other Indian game, Mr. Dunlop may be profitably consulted by less experienced sportsmen. He introduces us to the infant tribe:—

"The buchas, or little sucking elephants, of four or five feet high are ludicrous little monsters; they become troublesomely familiar after about two days' initiation in the ways of civilized life. A stranger arriving in Howell's camp, and proceeding in all innocence to the quarter where the elephants were picketed, would be immediately subject to examination by those inquisitive little brutes. One of them, perhaps, playfully removing his hat, when, apparently, phrenologically examining his head;

while another, with cheerful familiarity, would make him stand on one leg, by winding its trunk round the other. I have known one of them considerably astonish a gentleman, by insinuating the point of its trunk into his pocket, and the suddenness and facility with which it unbuttoned his pantaloons."

There is a picturesque account of an elephant herd surprised by night:—

"We suddenly recognized the presence of one great pioneer tusker near our elephants, then moving masses in the neighbourhood seemed to rise and fall. Some large opaque body, which we thought a bushy tree, and scarce noticed, would slide off in solemn silence, while dim outlines of arched backs and trunks moved before us like the dissolving phantoms of a dream. Suddenly, the main body of the herd in the nul jungle seemed to take an alarm; and we heard a long-continued splash as they trooped to our side from across the Sooswa. There was a gap in the bank near our tents which were about one hundred yards from the stream, and as the leading elephants made for this, we soon saw the whole misty column gliding past us in a blue glamour light, as evenly as objects on the slide of a magic lantern—a slight crackling sound, as of straw breaking, being the only one caused by their transit. There were, I should say, at a guess, at least seventy in the herd, and I noted here and there the gleam of a tusk."

Not one was bagged, whereupon Mr. Dunlop dissertates usefully upon rifles and ammunition. Soon afterwards he killed his first elephant, and sat upon the carcass in triumph. Shooting mullet in the water was a very different sort of amusement. *A propos* of this, we have serviceable instructions for travellers:—

"While referring to the flavour of fish, I would point out a very simple plan for ensuring tender meat, and baking it in the jungle. It is not generally known that if the flesh of any animal is cooked directly it is killed, so promptly in fact that the heat of roasting or boiling will warm it before its own animal heat has left it, it remains perfectly tender. Several days of keeping or hanging are required only for the purpose of removing that toughness and rigidity which newly killed meat acquires when cooling. Suppose then a wild fowl or a porcupine shot in the neighbourhood of the camp, which is always supplied in the Doon with a blazing wood fire; the first thing to be done is to cut and wash out the trail, or galloche the porcupine, while an attendant mixes up some clay and water into a thick paste, which is quickly smeared all over the animal, the quills or feathers giving it a firm hold. This strange looking mud pie is then laid in the fire, which first dries and bakes the mud covering into a seamless earthen vessel, which retains the juice of the meat while baking; some experience is requisite to determine the time for removing the dish and placing it on the table or the ground, when a blow with a tent peg separates the case with its quills and feathers, and gives access to the carnal kernel within."

It is an agreeable relief to the details of mere hunting, to pass to Mr. Dunlop's sketches of wild society in the hills. Concerning the origin of polyandry, there is a legend setting forth how five brothers, all princes, agreed to hold an archery contest at the Court of Drona:

"The character of the reward to be given by the king to the most successful archer was unknown, but the five Pandava brothers agreed to divide the prize if any of them should prove the winner. The eldest of the brothers, Arjun, was declared victor, and received as his prize the king's daughter, Draupadi, who was doubtless considerably surprised to find that, under the agreement already made by Arjun, she was equally the property of his brothers, or, possessed five husbands instead of one."

The plan seems to produce no social discord:—

"In the Jounsar district, when the eldest brother marries, the woman is equally the wife of his younger brothers, though the children are, by courtesy, called the children of the eldest brother."



When much difference exists in the ages of the brothers of a family, as, for instance, when there are six brothers, the elder may be grown up, while the younger are but children, the three elder then marry a wife, and when the young ones come of age they marry another, but the two wives are considered equally the wives of all six."

Returning to the sport of the hills—what kind of excitement is it that attends, not what the Americans call a bee-hunt, but shooting at a hive?—

"When crossing the Bireh Gunga stream, between the Goodyar Tal and the village of Elanee, some of my men pointed out to me a large honeycomb attached to an overhanging rock, about 100 feet above us, which, like a roof, completely sheltered it, and made it quite inaccessible. The villagers told me that a sahib had fired a rifle ball at it the former year, but it only made a small hole, bringing down a few drops of honey. I saw at once, that by striking the surface of the rock just in front of the comb, my heavy rifle ball would be flattened out like a sheet of paper, and cut it off the rock; I therefore fired both barrels at the spot. Down came the greater part of the comb with a perfect stream of honey, and a cloud of infuriated bees; we all fled instantly, the Coolies throwing down their loads and seeking refuge in the jungle, while a herd of goats coming down the opposite bank was scattered in all directions; a low howl now and then from the dogs in charge, testifying that the bees had discovered that their noses at least were not covered with hair. Rolling a blanket round the entire body is a complete protection, as the sting is not long enough to reach through it, and as the Coolies all carry blankets, very few of them, comparatively speaking, got stung. As soon as the bees commenced swarming again on the remnants of comb left sticking to the rock, the natives pronounced all danger passed, and rushed forward to secure some of the honey. The villagers of the neighbourhood seized on large pieces of the comb, which they said was a powerful medicine for cattle; but my Coolies, who knew nothing about the kind of honey they were collecting, secured as much of the liquid portion as they could find, and ate it. I merely tasted some, as it had got mostly mixed with grass and gravel; but I observed that the few bees lying about were of a much larger and heavier kind than any I had seen before, and the honey soon began to have dimmal effects on the Coolies, who staggered about as if intoxicated."

The honey of the hills is poisonous.

The Snow-men on the mountains, although properly British subjects, claim a sort of independence; and Mr. Dunlop had some difficulty in obtaining leave to travel further. These Snow-men are almost literally tea-totalers, drinking only that beverage, and eating the flour of chicken-vetch. The tea, however, is made with salt and butter, so as to resemble soup, and is nutritious enough to sustain life. The hunter was enabled to go forward in search of the wild yak, and in due time,—

"we saw a mile in front of us, amidst a chaos of mighty rocks, a conical hill with a flat top, on which, motionless as his mighty pedestal, stood a gigantic solitary bull gazing grandly on the wastes around him, sole living monarch of the solitude—but looking at the distance, whence we saw him, like some majestic monument of iron. This monster's head and hide I have now among my trophies at home; but it took many days of hard work to obtain them."

This narrative is that of a cool, cautious, intelligent sportsman, who enjoys almost a scientific pleasure when out for a hunt on the Indian Highlands. It is a book for the wallet of all who propose treading the same path, and for home-readers who are not yet tired of elephant and yak shooting.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D.D., Lord Bishop of Worcester; with a Selection from his Correspondence and other Unpublished Papers.* By the Rev. Francis Kilvert, M.A. (Bentley.)

Richard Hurd was a man of the people, who, in the days of his greatness, loved to live like a prince. He was the son of a Staffordshire farming couple, and he lived to be tutor to the Prince of Wales, and to decline being appointed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. These facts alone indicate that he was a man of some mark, ability, and power. He was born when George the First was king, in 1720; and dying in 1808, he is still remembered by a few elderly gentlemen in the reign of Victoria.

The chronological details of his life within those dates need not occupy much space. He went to Cambridge at the early age of fifteen; he left it, at thirty-seven, when, as Senior Fellow of Emmanuel, he appointed himself to the rectory of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. No female attraction was ever powerful enough to allure him from a single into a double fellowship. His subsequent church dignities were the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn, whence he was promoted through the influence of Warburton, to a work by whom he had lent his name, to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester. His next step was to Lichfield and Coventry, a see which he occupied from 1775 to 1781. From the latter year to that of his death, he was Bishop of Worcester, not only content to be, but to remain so.

Hurd's contributions to literature were numerous, but we fancy that very few readers now consult him. His name, however, still retains a certain charm over those who take interest in the period during which he flourished; and this will not be loosened by the new matter produced by Mr. Kilvert. We do not imagine that any one will be conscious of a large additional measure of esteem for the little Bishop, after perusing this volume; but they will certainly learn something more about the man and his opinions. As an illustration of the life and manners of a bygone period, which is now wonderfully old-fashioned,—a fossil curious to look at,—the volume is well worth the couple of hours' attention which are required to master its contents.

In one sense, however, Mr. Kilvert is in error. He is the champion of Hurd against the sarcasms, misrepresentations, and malice alleged of Horace Walpole; but for every shaft flung by the latter, Mr. Kilvert unconsciously flings two. Horace's bolts he does not meet with a buckler, but he drives them through the ribs where they had lodged. Where Walpole bruised, Mr. Kilvert causes to bleed; and the scratches of the satirist are rubbed and fretted by him into wounds.

We have a very clear remembrance of all, or nearly all, that the Strawberry Wit said or wrote against Hurd. At the worst, it did not amount to much; and the censure or the satire was tempered by laudation. Walpole allowed him the possession of sense and knowledge, "but sure a most disagreeable writer." The fine gentleman described the divine as one of the superficial authors whose works were wonderfully adapted to the prevailing public taste. He pronounced him to be obscure and prolix,—as he assuredly was; and more especially in those imaginary Conversations, wherein he made no attempt to imitate the styles of the colloquists, but caused every talker to talk the opinions of the Rev. Richard Hurd. Walpole asserted that he was tame and without originality; and he manifested his esteem of him as a poet, by declaring that some foolish stanzas

afloat at the time were written by Hurd or by one of the king's footmen. Horace spoke of him lightly as "Lord Mansfield's Bishop Hurd," and audaciously declared that he was as fit to be wet-nurse as tutor to the Prince.

Now there is nothing here set down or implied,—except in the last clause,—which Mr. Kilvert does not, in his own way, show to be true, or which Hurd himself does not admit or suggest. Walpole accused Hurd of lacking originality; and, says Mr. Kilvert, "The Bishop's opinion was, that originality is an inferior merit to the dextrous use and application of thoughts already struck out. In his well-stored commonplace Book, we see the extent to which he availed himself of existing materials; and by a comparison of this with his published works, it appears with what skill and judgment those accumulated stores were made to assist his own invention, and were worked into new forms and combinations. Walpole called Hurd 'Lord Mansfield's Bishop;' and Mr. Kilvert, who complains of Walpole, hints that he was right in making the assertion:—

"The year 1774 witnessed Dr. Hurd's advancement to the episcopate as Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on the translation of Dr. Brownlow North to the see of Worcester. This elevation has been ascribed to King George the Third's admiration of his Moral and Political Dialogues. It is said that 'the King one day, pointing to these Dialogues, said, 'These made Hurd a Bishop. I never saw him till he came to kiss hands.' Considering, however, the dexterity with which those about Courts contrive imperceptibly to direct the choice of princes, we can hardly doubt that his powerful friends, Lord Mansfield, Mr. Charles Yorke, and Bishop Warburton, had much to do with this important step on the ladder of promotion."

We may notice here that Hurd, as a bishop, put on the old mediæval spirit; issued summonses in Latin; went with his household in procession of carriages and horses to church; and, while Warburton was content to scramble about the country on a scrub pony, never moved from one place to another without an escort of a dozen servants, "not from ostentation, but, as he thought, necessary dignity annexed to his situation and character."

Walpole was equally correct in suspecting that Hurd was rather a fair than a great classical scholar. The prelate's Latin inscription, commemorating the visit of the royal family to his house,—an inscription amended for him by Dr. Bagny,—proves this. As to the good Diocesan's poetry, it might very well have been written by a palace footman. Indeed, the poetry of Doddsley, when in livery, was better than the Bishop's.

Hurd was as unsparing in his censure as Walpole himself. In 1742 he writes:—"There is a wonderful scarcity of reputable clergymen in this country; sober are rare, but learned I have not heard of one near me." This was general; but the young "parson" could individualize very strongly:—"My good friend, Mr. Macro, spent the last week with me at Reymerston. We made an excursion to Sir Andrew Fountaine's and Houghton. 'Tis most unfortunate that the masters of both of them should be rascals." The people of Reymerston, where Hurd commenced life as a curate, he describes as "resolutely obstinate," which may have been no libel. Of Fielding he writes, in March 1751, "I dined with Mr. Allen yesterday, where I met Mr. Fielding,—a poor, emaciated, worn-out rake, whose gout and infirmities have got the better even of his buffoonery." In 1752 he sneers at the "wretched company" kept by Mason at Cambridge; and ridicules the "invention" of the Society of Antiquaries with more of Walpole's bitterness

than Walpole's grace. Referring to a visit paid by him to Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, he says of his host:—"The oily smoothness of this prelate ran over upon me in all sorts of civilities; and I am to eat a bit of mutton with him on Sunday." Then he turns again to disparage Mason, who is "a wretched politician." The poet had sought a favour through an unsuitable channel, whereupon the rising court-prelate exclaims, with his nose in the air, "When will these simple-minded men of Parnassus learn a little prudence?" Of a man of greater rank, but less ability than the bard, Earle (subsequently Bishop of Salisbury), Hurd writes sarcastically as "a discerning prelate,"—"a little *mauvish*, at least if bishoprics were to be got then, as some say they are now, by a dextrous *application* of that quality." The writer, of course, was not yet a member of the episcopal bench.

That he was distant and lofty, is well known. A phrase of his, when at Thurstaston, indicates his want of genial sociality:—"I am here perfectly quiet, for I have delightfully bad roads about me;" thus wrote the cold, cautious, grave scholar to the warm, witty, and convivial Warburton. He could write, too, of deceased public men as sharply as of his contemporaries; in proof of which we cite this paragraph, on Clarendon and others, penned when Hurd was yet a Whig:—

"The persons of the court, except two or three whom he had made us acquainted with in his other history, were all his personal enemies; and to preserve a show of candour towards these, his inimitable pencil was restrained from expatiating, as it could have done, in the draught of their characters. Hence Arlington, Buckingham, Berkeley, and the rest of that crew of miscreants, escape. It did not fare thus with the enemies to the King and Monarchy. After all, what I regret most is, that his superstitious loyalty would not suffer him to give us a just picture of his infamous master—a picture by which he might have avenged himself at once for all the injuries he had received from the politest, if you will, but the meanest and most contemptible, of all our princes."

Hurd, to follow his mood for censuring, spoke of Priestley as "a wretched coxcomb"; and his own "learned audience" at Lincoln's Inn were "demi-pagans." The following review of a house where he had been hospitably entertained, rings of the "Horatian" style, if it has not the "Strawberry" flavour:—

"..... Yesterday I preached my Apocalyptic Lecture to a full and frequent audience, at the head of which was Sir Eardley Wilmot, for my Lord Mansfield was confined by a cold. However I dined afterwards with him, and met three lords and the young Prince Poniatowski, nephew to the King of Poland, whose adventure has lately made so much noise. Our conversation turned much upon Tokay, and other Hungarian wines. And this is called keeping the best company!....."

The letters, as we go through them, abound in graver censures than these. In one, Dr. John Butler, afterwards Bishop of Oxford and of Hereford, is slashed with, "I doubt he is a prostitute man;" and Bishop Shipley, of St. Asaph, is dismissed with an "In good truth, this *good man* is a very coxcomb." Hurd's hatred of the Scotch (excepting Lord Mansfield) was at least as intense as Walpole's. Of Robertson's History he remarks: "There is a deal of prate in it, according to the Scotch way of writing history, and indeed everything else." And mark the charity of this:—"His civility to Gibbon and Raynal make me suspect his religion to be of a piece with that of his friend Hume." And again: "I have very little kindness for any Scotch writer, except one or two, and for those only, or chiefly, because they have the feelings of men. Vanity, parade, false taste, and infidelity are the portion of the rest." It was hardly much better at Court, where he was sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York. Here is a little touch of life at Windsor in 1779, which Hurd was hardly justified in publishing: "The Court went there to celebrate the birthdays of our two Princes. The time passed in jollity and dissipation, notwithstanding the cloud that hangs over us."

But, with acknowledged faults, the yeoman's boy had many virtues, born of the training he received in his humble home. One glimpse into that home we cannot but vouchsafe:—

"An amusing anecdote is current in the family respecting the Bishop's younger brother, Thomas. He was, as the Bishop states, in the Birmingham trade. At that place he had formed an attachment, unknown to his family, to a highly respectable young person, but in humble life, and of no great personal attractions. This attachment resulted in a private marriage. In one of his visits to his parents, his mother, observing him to be unusually silent and thoughtful, pressed him with an affectionate 'What ails thee, child?' to tell the cause. The reply, in a faint voice, was, 'Mother, I'm married.'—'Married!' cried the old lady, 'and where's thy wife?'—(Reply in a still fainter key) 'I left her in the cart-house.'—'Go,' rejoined his mother, 'and fetch her in directly.' The poor little woman, shivering with cold and anxiety, was accordingly ushered in from her inhospitable shelter. The feelings of the good old people were touched, and she was welcomed as a member of the family. This plain little person used in after-times, on her visits at Hartlebury Castle, to be led up by the Bishop with stately courtesy to the head of his table, and proved the only medium through which the family was continued."

From a son in this humble household, Hurd became the offerer of an asylum to a king:—

"In contemplation of the threatened invasion of England by Buonaparte in the year 1803, it appears that Bishop Hurd had placed one or both of his episcopal residences at the King's disposal, as affording a suitable and secure asylum for the royal family. The following letter shows in what estimation his old and faithful servant was held by that considerate and warm-hearted master:—

"MY DEAR GOOD BISHOP,—It has been thought by some of my friends, that it will not be necessary to remove my family. Should I be under so painful a necessity, I do not know where I could place them with so much satisfaction to myself, and, under Providence, with so much security, as with yourself and my friends at Worcester. It does not appear probable that there will be any occasion for it, as I do not think the unhappy man who threatens us will dare to venture among us; neither do I wish you to make any preparation for us: but I thought it right to give you this information. I remain, my dear good Bishop, "GEORGE."

We have alluded to Hurd as a poet. Here is a mild sample of his epigrammatic style:—

ON SOME LATE HISTORIANS.  
Teach me, Historic Muse, to mix  
Impiety with politics,  
So shall I write, *with aliquid poese*,  
Like my lov'd Gibbon, Hume, and Roscoe.

Of the personal habits of Hurd, there are very many illustrations in this volume. From these we collect that he loved a pipe of tobacco, and thought all the better of a young man who had the same taste. He was what may be called a "bit of a musician." "To enliven, or at least to relieve this solitude," he writes from Cambridge, in 1749, "I have taken to my long-neglected fiddle.... Not a grain of taste, but a wonderful exactness of fingering, bowing, &c. This is the grammar of music; the flourish of rhetoric is to come after, if indeed it ever comes, which, to say the truth, I much doubt." The farmer's son was constitutionally proud. "I do not pretend to be very learned," said poor Ball, his curate at Thurstaston, "but

I have never been treated with such distance, or rather disdain." There was no hearty impulse in Hurd. He was a frigid, good man, always on his guard, with the faults of men who live much alone. "I am so entirely alone," he writes from Thurstaston, in 1759, "that for weeks together I see no human face but that of my own servants, and of my parishioners at church on Sundays." Between the learned and the tippling clergy, the laity must have been badly off in those days! On the great and little vulgar in public life (as he tells us) he looked down with philosophic contempt; and the ladies themselves were not unobserved by the clerical bachelor. "When I contemplate the faculty"—this he writes in 1765—"the ladies have got of being well everywhere but at home, I shudder at the thoughts of matrimony, and half acquit this libertine age for the disgust it has conceived of it." After this, we smile at Mr. Kilvert thinking that Hurd was a counterpart of Cowley, the poet who longed,—but let him sing what he longed for:—

Oh! may I, ere I descend to the grave,  
A small house and a large garden have!  
Few friends and many books, both true,  
Both learned, and both delightful too!  
And since Love ne'er will from me flee,  
A mistress, moderately fair,  
As good as guardian angels are;  
Only beloved, and loving only me!

This reminds us that Hurd sneered at another poet, Pope, for being subdued to the gentleness of Patty Blount; and at Patty, for her inclination to making verses. "If ever I fall in love," writes Hurd, "it shall never be with a poetess."

The second portion of Mr. Kilvert's volume contains copious extracts from the Bishop's Commonplace Book, including a series of characters which are written in Hurd's very best style, as regards both matter and manner. We pass over these, however, in order to quote the subjoined passage and letter. The latter is admirable in a man who snubbed Shakespeare! It relates to an accident which happened to Pope in 1726, when the carriage in which he was riding was overturned into the water, and the poet had a narrow escape from drowning:

"I transcribed the following letter of Voltaire [to Mr. Pope] from the original in the hands of Dr. Macro, of Norton, near Bury, in Suffolk:—

"SIR,—I hear this moment of your sad adventure. That water you fell in was not hippocrene's water, otherwise it would have respected you. Indeed I am concerned beyond expression for the danger you have been in, and more for your wounds. It is possible that those fingers which have written the rape of the lock and the criticism, which have dressed Homer so becomingly in an English coat, should have been so barbarously treated. Let the hand of Dennis or of your postasters be cut off. Your is sacred. I hope, Sir, you are perfectly recovered. My accident concerns me as much as all the disasters of a master ought to affect his scholar. I am sincerely, Sir, with the admiration which you deserve, your most humble Servant,

"VOLTAIRE."

"In my Lord Bolingbroke's house, Friday at noon."

We must here close a volume which has taken us back to much old-world matter of interest. The reader rises from it, as a man who leaves a society of ancient friends with whom he has not held intercourse for many a long year. It is pleasant to be in such quaint company, and we turn from it not without reluctance.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Herbert Chauncey: a Man more sinned against than sinning.* By Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.) "Herbert Chauncey" is elaborately and carefully written. "The dark foundations deep" of the plot are distinctly laid; the threads of the intrigue are, weft and woof, laid on the loom of fate, and the author weaves it off with a steady hand, till within sight of the last hundred



pages, when he grows weary and cuts it out of the loom unfinished, with all its threads hanging loose. The story fades away like a dissolving view, and the reader is left to rub his eyes and ask, "Can such things be?" The story is of "the stuff" bad "dreams are made of." It is like the record of a nightmare, and is about as uncomfortable a book as ever took the guise of a novel. The hero, Herbert Chauncey, incurs the hatred of an implacable old man, to whom he has done some wrong and been the cause of sorrow, though without any criminality or ill intention. This old man sets himself to work evil and mischief to Herbert Chauncey, to ruin him in name, fame, friends and estate. Being very rich, and very unscrupulous, and without a notion of relenting, he organizes an elaborate conspiracy, in which he enlists both rogues and honest men, who, some of them knowingly and some of them ignorantly, lend themselves to his purpose of ruining and making miserable the luckless Herbert Chauncey. It is a most distressing book to read: the weakness of the hero in the deadly toils of an enemy so much his superior, his blindness and foolishness, and the unspeakable misfortunes that come upon him, partly from the fatality of circumstances, and partly from preconcerted plots and plans, become quite oppressive. The story goes on with all the unerring precision of machinery, or of some cunning instrument of torture, and no allowance is made for the counter current of unconsidered accident through which

The best laid plans of mice and men  
Gang off to jail.

Everything falls out as it was intended, and the reader feels as though he were in the hands of a madman or in the bonds of a frightful dream. There is a great deal of talent evinced,—Sir Arthur Elton could do nothing without giving evidence of ability; but the effect is depressing,—almost dangerous. Sir A. Elton, apparently, has taken Godwin for his model; there is a likeness in both style and incident. 'Herbert Chauncey' has not the overpowering interest of 'Caleb Williams'; but that wonderful novel has evidently had no little influence on the fortunes of 'Herbert Chauncey.'

*Adrift; or, the Fortunes of Connor Blake.* By Biddulph Warner. (J. Blackwood).—'Adrift' is a story somewhat on the model of Lever's novels; but without the felicitous touch of the harlequin's wand which, in the hands of Lever, makes difficulties vanish and impossibilities seem natural matters of course, that could not fail to come to pass just as he declares they do. But the author of 'Harry Lorrequer' and the author of 'Connor Blake' are two very different persons; the one makes his readers accept everything he tells them, whilst they settle themselves like children who beg for "a long story"; every now and then they may, perhaps, ask "Is it true?" but not in a spirit of doubt,—it is their interest which speaks. The author of 'Connor Blake' never causes his readers to question it is true, for they are quite sure it is nothing like true. It is a coarsely-wrought and clumsily-conceived story of adventure in Australia and other places. It is very rambling, and, though not very interesting, some of the incidents are well told; but it is not a story any reader will care whether he reads it through or whether it is snatched out of his hands and is obliged to be left half told;—the chances are that five minutes afterwards he will have forgotten all he ever knew about it.

*Under a Cloud: a Novel.* By Frederick and James Greenwood. 3 vols. (Skeet).—The story under this name originally appeared in *The Welcome Guest*; we should have been inclined to call it an aggravating guest, to distil this tale drop by drop, hard and unrelenting as the nether millstone, to the impatient reader's desperate appeal for "more." The plot is destitute of probability, melodramatic in expedients, and unfinished in execution. Our sentence upon the book and its readers is, that no one should look into it who has not, at least, three hours of free and honest leisure before him which no duty can mark for its own, and then he may read 'Under a Cloud' from end to end without fear of remorse or regret; but not otherwise.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Illustrated Horse-Doctor, being an accurate and detailed Account, accompanied by more than Four Hundred Pictorial Representations of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected; together with the Latest Mode of Treatment, and all the requisite Prescriptions written in Plain English.* By Edward Mayhew. (Allen & Co.).

Mr. Mayhew has written several works on the diseases, with details on the anatomy of animals. His accuracy is great; but perhaps not always unflinching. He speaks of Lampas as "an imaginary disease; but it is a vast favourite among stable-attendants." We do not consider the ailment altogether imaginary; but we agree with Mr. Mayhew concerning the barbarous operation, termed by grooms "Firing a lampas." In all other respects, his book seems perfect. The chapters are well arranged. Each speaks of the diseases of one part of the equine frame. The illustrations to these are excellent, being, with one exception, expressly executed by the author for this work. The exception—"A Parrot Mouth"—is, however, also by Mr. Mayhew, but transferred from another volume. The operations are accurately described; not the slightest useful hint is forgotten; while, to render this portion the more intelligible, diagrams of the parts to be operated on, with views of the instruments, are generally given; and the prescriptions, as stated in the title-page, are made out in English. The causes, symptoms, and treatment of diseases are briefly recorded in a summary forming the Appendix. The whole addresses itself also to the consideration of the humane. Our horses, especially cart-horses, are often most brutally treated. These, even when suffering from farcy, are often driven through the streets under a cruel application of the lash. It seems to matter little to the driver where the lash falls,—on healthy skin, or on the farcy ulcers. In the description of glanders, Mr. Mayhew says something which concerns us all:—"There is no cure for glanders, which is essentially an ulcerative disorder. Every horse being thus contaminated should be at once destroyed: it is now lawful to do this, when animals are taken in Smithfield Market; but what is just in one place is surely not unjust in another. Moral rectitude resides on no particular spot. The blackguards who deal in contagion, driven from the public market, now reap a rich harvest by private sales. A chronically-glandered horse is an actual property to these rogues. It is sold. No sooner is the money paid and the vendor out of the way, than an accomplice points out the nature of the bargain. The unfortunate purchaser seeks advice, and finds his worst fears confirmed. The accomplice offers to buy the horse at a knacker's. It is obtained, and again it is advertised as 'a favourite horse, the property of a gentleman, deceased.' \* \* It is terrible now to witness animals in almost the last stage of a most debilitating malady, goaded through the public streets with cruel loads behind them. It is horrible, when we reflect that every citizen in a large town is, by the avarice of unscrupulous people, exposed to a most loathsome disease, and to a most torturing death." Mr. Mayhew recommends that every horse afflicted with glanders should be shot in the first stage of the disease. The late ravages of this malady have been frequently noticed in the public journals. A whole battalion has been broken up at Woolwich, nearly every horse being affected; whereupon the authorities ordered, we are told, that all horses, being, after inspection, found tainted, should be destroyed. We conclude by commending Mr. Mayhew's book especially to every possessor of the most useful of "the servants of man."

*The Poetry of Spring: a Poem.* By Goodwyn Barnby. (Tweedie).—How this year the Poetry of Spring might have been written in three words, "Stir the fire," the chronicler of 1860,—unexampled since 1816 for inclemency,—will have to tell. Mr. Barnby, though he is not wholly unpoetical, has here failed to make up for wind-flowers dying of cold in the coppice—for bluebells whence the blue has been washed out. He has observed nature, perhaps, in a manner more minute and Pre-

Raphaelite than that of Thomson; he has feelings which may be more real than those breathed by Mrs. Hemans in her 'Breathings of Spring' (among the very best of her lyrics); but as an artist he falls far short of the Scotchman who wrote 'Rule Britannia,' or the half-Cambrian half-Venetian woman, whose quatrains,—

But what awakest thou in the heart, O Spring,  
The human heart with all its dreams and sighs?  
Thou that givest back so many a buried thing,  
Restorer of forgotten harmonies,—

recurs like an echo of yearning, sad, sweet April music. Mr. Barnby has made a mistake, we think, in writing so many verses in a triple rhyme. The Spenserian stanza is hard,—the short-breathed sonnet is harder; but to go on, page after page, with three after three concurds, implies one of those tricks of craftsmanship under the constraint of which Art (the soul whereof is Freedom, though the body be Form) lives uneasily. How admirable in its command over all things possible and impossible, is Mr. Browning's control over versification! He loves to try strange metres: he must go out of his way seemingly to invent them. But what is the consequence? Some of the noblest thoughts, most recondite fruits of reading, airiest fancies, that modern English poetry includes within its circle, are, for the present (who can answer for any future of Taste?), overlooked. They are debarr'd their right ascendancy, owing to the Hudibrastic garment imposed on them by the poet's manner of working, and his nonconformity to recognized canons of form. If we have insensibly strayed into speculation on a subject which now seems to be forgotten by common consent, the apology lies in Mr. Barnby's poem; for it is a poem, and not a mere bundle of imitative rhymes; and because, should he be meditating another, we would give aid towards its being as attractive to the many as we fancy it may be to the few.

*Running a Thousand Miles for Freedom; or, the Escape of William and Ellen Craft from Slavery.* (Tweedie).—Ten years have elapsed since in this journal [*Athen.* No. 1205, p. 1253] the interesting story of the escape of William and Ellen Craft was recounted, as an event of no common significance. The case excited much attention: the fugitives got to England; and naturally fell under the notice of those benevolent persons who admit desolation and oppression as a claim not to be ignored. In England, we believe, they have since remained; and, having received some education, the fruits of the same appear in the narrative before us. The absence of a vituperative spirit, though the facts are told plainly—facts to make free blood run cold,—is eminently noticeable in the book: a cheering proof that teaching has not been thrown away, and that sore trial has not embittered those sorely tried into any thought of "bettering the instruction," should their turn come. Inasmuch as we mistrust railers, we recommend this plain tale to thoughtful persons. Self-assertion and "firebrand-throwing" are as far apart as are liberty and libertinism. The story of the Crafts belongs to the former, not the latter, library of adventure.

Italy, Napoleon, and Reform are still the leading topics in the world of pamphlets. Here are *Notes on North Italy and the Seat of War*, by the Rev. G. T. Hoare (Aylott).—*England and Napoleon the Third: The Truth on the Italian Question* (Stanford).—*A Word for Truth concerning our Attitude towards France*, by an English Seaman (Chapman & Hall).—*Universal Suffrage and Napoleon the Third*, by L. Oliphant (Blackwood).—*Quousque Tandem* (Ridgway).—*Europe as it ought to be at the End of 1861* (Stanford).—*Coalitions and Frontiers in 1860-1*, by J. A. Partridge (Stanford).—*Will the Scotch be able to Defend and Retain Scotland during the Crisis of 1860-61* by Cluthensis (Nisbet).—*Our Home Defences*, (Rivington).—*A Horn Book for Diplomatic Beginners* (Ridgway).—*Notes on the Re-organization of the British Army*, by E. Strickland (Griffith).—*Mr. Disraeli and the "Unknown Envoy,"* by Col. Rathbone (Westerton).—*Some Thoughts of an Octogenarian upon Public Matters* (Hookham).—*The Leading Clauses of a New Reform Bill*, by H. Fawcett (Macmillan).—



*The Representation of the Working Classes*, by E. Warner (Ridgway).—*Some Real Wants, and some Legitimate Claims of the Working Classes*, by W. T. Marriott (Manwaring).—*Industrial Labour: where and how to get it*, by J. Gregory (Kelly).—*Trades Unions, Combinations, and Strikes*, by M. Busted (Stevens).—*and An Inquiry into the Law of "Strikes"*, by F. D. Longe (Macmillan).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ball's (Rev. T. H.) *Peregrinations: Sixteen Sermons*, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
Bayle's *Rights, Duties and Relations of Domestic Servants*, 1s.  
Beaumont's *Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia*, 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Boyd's *Manual for Naval Cadets*, new edit. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.  
Bry's *Physiology for Schools*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Browning's *Aids to Pastoral Visitation*, 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Busen's *Egypt's Place in Universal History*, tr. by Cottrell, 25s.  
Carpenter's *Builders' Art-Journal*, Division 2, 4to. 50s. cl. gt.  
Chubb Library, "Sinclair's *Wales and the Welsh*," 1s. 6d. bds.  
Combe's *Physiology applied to Health*, 15th ed. by Cox, 3s. 6d. sd.  
Contantou's *Précis de la Littérature*, 12mo. 5s. cl.  
Crawley's *Handy Book of Games for Gentlemen*, new edit. 5s. cl.  
Dean's *New Book of Dissolving Views*, royal 8vo. 2s. bds.  
Douglas *On the Defence of England*, 8vo. 2s. 6d. swd.  
Dumas's *Isabel of Bavaria*, 8vo. 2s. bds.  
Ellis's *Mothers of Great Men*, new edition, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Engelmann in *China*, The, cr. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.  
Gasc's *Second French Book*, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Genders of French Nouns Reduced to Rule, 2nd edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Harden's *Second "Comfortable Words" in the Communion*, 2s.  
Harden's *Universal Stereography*, revised edit. by Robinson, 3s.  
Harriette Browne's *School-Days*, new ed. cr. 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Horne's *A Century of English Verse*, 3s. Naples and Sicily, 2s. 6d. cl.  
Hunter's *Introduction to the Writing of Prices or Digests*, 2s. cl.  
Is it Peace, Jehu? or Buonarapism, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Kavanagh's *How I Won the Victoria Cross*, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Langley's *Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moored*, 2 vols. 30s.  
Lyttton's *Novels, "Alice" or "the Mysteries"*, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Mackerell Will, 12mo. 1s. cl.  
Martin's *Encyclopedia of Everyday Knowledge*, new ed. 16mo. 2s.  
Moore, his *Life, Writings and Contemporaries*, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Nelson's *An Egyptian Scrap-Book*, oblong folio, 10s. 6d. cl.  
Old Jonathan, Vol. 4, folio, 1s. 6d. swd.  
One hundred and one Popular Psalm and Hymn Tunes, 16mo. 1s.  
Practical Through-Routes, General Continental Guide, 1s. swd.  
Pycroft's *Twenty Years in the Church*, 3rd ed. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Railway Library, "Holland's *The Unloved One*," 2s. bds.  
Reid's *Quadrangles: What they are, and Where found*, 16mo. 5s. cl.  
Routledge's *Metrical Psalter & Hymnal*, ed. by Purday, 16mo. 2s.  
Scattered Pearls Strung Together, 2nd ed. 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Scenes from Life, 16mo. 1s. cl.  
Scott's *Waverley Novels*, Illust. Ed. Vols. 25 & 26, 4s. 6d. each, cl.  
Scott's *Waverley Novels*, Railway Ed. Vol. 25, 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.  
Sherwood & Kelly's *Boys will be Boys*, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. gt.  
Sketches of the African Kingdoms and Peoples, 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Smith's *Believer's Daily Remembrancer*, Morning, 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
Stanley's *Natural History of the Time*, Vol. 5, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.  
Thomson's *Outline of the Laws of Thought*, 5th ed. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Tracts for the People, 18mo. 1s. cl. swd.  
Tracts for the People, 18mo. 1s. cl. swd.  
Useful Library, "Coleman's *Notes on Health*," 1s. bds.  
Wester's *Pocket Pronouncing English Dictionary*, new ed. 2s. 6d.  
Willis's *"The Eagle's Nest" in the Valley of Sixt*, Savoy, 12s. 6d. cl.

## THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

This question occupies as much attention in America as in England. At the American Academy of Arts and Sciences it has been repeatedly under consideration; and we find, in the Report of the Proceedings, which has just reached us, the following Summary of the argument of Prof. Asa Gray, the distinguished botanist.—

Prof. Gray criticized in detail several of the positions taken at the preceding meeting by Mr. Lowell, Prof. Bowen, and Prof. Agassiz, respectively;—premising that he had no doubt that variation and natural selection would have to be admitted as operative in nature, but were probably inadequate to the work which they had been put to. He maintained—

1. That varieties abundantly occur in nature, at least among plants; and that very few of them can be of hybrid origin; that hybridization gives rise to no new features, but only mingles, and, if continued, blends, the characters of sorts before separate; and that a hybrid origin was entirely out of the question in species which had no congeners, or none in the country to which they were indigenous; yet that such species diverged into varieties as readily as any other. As to the general denial, 1, that there is any such thing as natural selection, and 2, that there is any variation in species for natural selection to act upon, he could not yet conceive how such denial was to be supported; but to answer its purpose it would have to be carried to the length of denying that the individuals of a species ever have anything which they did not inherit;—slight variations, accumulated by inheritance, being just what the theory in question made use of,—taking little or no account of more salient and abrupt variations, though instances of the latter kind could certainly be adduced.

2. In opposition to the view that such variations as cultivation or domestication so copiously affords are of no account in the discussion, and have no counterpart in nature, Prof. Gray maintained, that the varieties of cultivation afforded direct evidence of the essential variability of species; that no

domesticated plant had refused to vary; that those of recent introduction, such as Californian annuals, mostly began to sport very promptly, sometimes even in the first or second generation; man having done nothing more than to sow the seed here instead of in California, perhaps in no better soil. Here the variations were as natural as those of the wild plant in its native soil. Man produces no organic variation, but merely directs a power which he did not originate, and by selection and close breeding preserves the incipient variety which else would probably be lost, and gives it a choice opportunity to vary more. Consider, he remarked, how small the chance of the survival of any variety when originated in its native habitat, surrounded by its fellows,—when not one seed out of a hundred or a thousand ever comes to germinate, and not a moiety of these ever succeed in becoming a plant,—and when, of those that do grow up and blossom, the danger is imminent that the flowers may be fertilized by the pollen of some of its abundant neighbours of the unvaried type,—and it will be easy to understand why plants vary so promptly in our gardens, mostly raised from a small quantity of seeds to begin with, probably all from the same stock, where they are almost sure to self-fertilize in the first generation,—where every desirable variation is watched for, and cared for, and kept separate; and it may be confidently inferred that they vary in cultivation, at first, much as they would have varied in the wild state, if such favourable opportunity had there occurred. Continued cultivation under artificial selection would of course force some of these results to an extreme never reached in nature, giving to long-cultivated varieties a character of their own. Yet they may not deviate more widely from the wild type than do some of the wild varieties of many plants of wide geographical range. Moreover, Prof. Gray maintained that there occur in nature the same kinds of variation as those to which we owe our improved fruits, &c.; that such originate not rarely in nature, and develop to a certain extent, enough to show the same cause operating in free as in controlled nature; enough to have shown the cultivator what he should take in hand; enough to render it likely that most of our cultivated species of fruit began their career of improvement before man took them in hand. Instances of such variations in the wild state were adduced from our Hawthorns, especially *Crataegus tomentosa*, from our Wild Red Plum, Wild Cherries, and especially from our Wild Grapes and Hickories.

3. The view taken by Mr. Lowell, and especially by Prof. Bowen, that the indefinitely long periods of time which the theory required and assumed was practically equivalent to infinity, and therefore rendered the theory "completely metaphysical in character," Prof. Gray answered upon, mainly to remark that the theory in question would generally be regarded as too materialistic and physical, rather than too metaphysical in character; and that, *à fortiori*, physical geology and physical astronomy would on this principle be metaphysical sciences.

4. Exceptions were taken against the assumption of such a wide distinction, or of any sharply drawn distinction at their confines, between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, and especially against the view that instinct sharply defines the animal kingdom from the vegetable kingdom on the one hand, and from man on the other, and which denies to the higher brutes intelligence, and to man instinct.

5. Also, against the view that the psychical endowments of the brute animals, whether instinct or other, are invariable and unimprovable; and a variety of instances were adduced, as recorded in the works of Pritchard and of Isidore St. Hilaire, as well as some from personal observation, in which acquired habitudes or varied instincts were transmitted from the parents to their offspring. That such acquisitions, once inherited, would be likely to continue heritable, was argued to be the natural consequence of the general law of inheritance, the most fundamental law in physiology; that it is actually so, Prof. Gray insisted was well known to every breeder of domestic animals.

6. For decisive instances of the perpetuity by

descent or fixity, under interbreeding, of altered structure, Prof. Gray adduced Manx cats and Dorking fowls; and he alluded to well-known cases of six-digitated people, and the like, transmitting the peculiarity to more than half of their children, and even grandchildren; showing that the salient peculiarity tended to be more transmissible than the normal state at the outset; so that, by breeding in and in, it was likely that *hexadactyles* could soon be made to come as true to the breed as Dorkings.

7. As to the charge that the theory in question denies permanence of type, Prof. Gray remarked that, on the contrary, the theory not only admitted persistence of type, as the term is understood by all naturalists, but was actually built upon this admitted fact as one of its main foundations; that, indeed, one of the prominent advantages of this very theory was, that it accounted for this long persistence of type, which upon every other theory remained scientifically unaccounted for.

8. Finally, as to the charge that the hypothesis in question repudiated design or purpose in nature and the whole doctrine of final causes, Prof. Gray urged:—1. That to maintain that a theory of the derivation of one species or sort of animal from another through secondary causes and natural agencies negated design, seemed to concede that whatever in nature is accomplished through secondary causes is so much removed from the sphere of design, or that only that which is supernatural can be regarded or shown to be designed;—which no theist can admit. 2. That the establishment of this particular theory by scientific evidence would leave the doctrines of final cause, utility, special design, or whatever other teleological view, just where they were before its promulgation, in all fundamental respects; that no new kind of difficulty comes in with this theory, *i. e.*, none with which the philosophical naturalist is not already familiar. It is merely the old problem as to how persistence of type and morphological conformity are to be reconciled with special design (with the advantage of offering the only scientific, though hypothetical, solution of the question), along with the wider philosophical question, as to what is the relation between orderly natural events and intelligent efficient cause, or Divine agency. In respect to which, we have only to adopt Prof. Bowen's own philosophy of causation,—viz., "That the natural no less than the supernatural, the continuance no less than the creation of existence, the origin of an individual, as well as the origin of a species or a genus, can be explained only by the direct action of an intelligent cause,"—and all special difficulty in harmonizing a theory of the derivation of species with the doctrine of final causes will vanish.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Naples, July, 1860.

It will come quite within the range of subjects admitted to the pages of the *Athenæum*, to insert the following judicial decision on certain depraved books, and the consequent conduct of the police. I give you a translation of an authenticated copy of the report of the Revisers, so that there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement.

"April 27, 1860.

"Sir,—Having been appointed under the sanction of an oath taken before you to examine if, in the works hereafter described, there is anything contrary to our holy religion and its ministers, to public morality, to the august person of the King our Lord and his royal family, to the royal Government and its course of action, to foreign princes and their representatives, and to the homes of private individuals, we, after having attentively read and examined them, give you this day our poor review of them, as follows. . . . The other work is entitled, 'Political and Military History of the War of Independence (Italian), 1859, compiled from Authentic Documents and Relations, by the Advocate Pier. Carlo Broggio, Deputy in the National Parliament; Turin, 1859. Whosoever should seek in those papers for the true reports of the recent facts which have horribly bathed with blood and saddened our Italian Peninsula,

would meet with great errors. The style of the writing, which we have read only to fulfil our duty as reviewers, has nothing of history but the name. Even from the Preface, which is printed on the inside of the cover, one perceives the excitement and the exaltation of the ideas of him who wrote it. Sig. Broglio appears to speak from the Tribune to impassioned listeners like himself, rather than to impartial readers desirous of knowing the truth. His emphatic declamation urges him to describe as prodigies of virtue and of heroism certain facts to which the judgment of less feverish contemporaries has given a very different name, and on which posterity will pronounce a very different opinion. We do not enter into a consideration of the causes of the war, nor do we ask whether the Power which appeared to be so was the real provoker of the war. This is reserved for true history and for the times in which reality shall have taken the place of illusions. We only say that it is not permissible, when arms are drawn, indecently to turn the pen on the enemy (Austria) and vilify him with such epithets as 'thief' and 'bandit.' However large and condescending legislation and the press may be, their historian ought to guard against that style which confounds the historian with the libellist, and those rhetorical figures which cause narrative to descend into invective. The narrative of Broglio, whether as regards preparations for the war or the several battles, or whether he has it in view to defend the object of both, in his warlike excitement he uses the pen with the same ardour that his fellow-subjects employed in the use of arms, approving, disapproving, exalting, cursing, according to the idea which seems exclusively to govern him, showing himself anxious to acquire importance less as a chronicler than as an irritated orator. From the moment, too, in which he speaks of the revolutionary movements of Central Italy one may see that his ideas labour under the same feverish exaltation. He is of the number of those for whom the conspiracy which prepares the ruin of the autocracy of states, and the rebellion which dispossesses one prince in favour of another, are things lawful, nay, most holy. Professing, as we do, doctrines wholly different from these, and regarding as sacred and inviolable sovereign power legitimately acquired and possessed, and far from agreeing in the contrary sentence with the Sub-alpine writer, we believe that, for the reasons assigned, his work cannot be admitted to free circulation. As to documents and relations, on which the author bases his narrative, we cannot but observe that, whether their authenticity be true or false, the style of each, not exceeded by that of the official acts which Broglio transcribes with the signature of Minister of State, is too oratorical for ears accustomed to the severe simplicity of Decrees of Government, and appears to be turned to the same object as that which the above-named author points out in his most partial narrative. We do not intend by this to say that the work is contrary to the laws of the country in which and for which it was written, this not being our duty nor our care. But the short analysis which we have made of it,—or rather the few hints we have given,—are sufficient to justify our judgment as to its exclusion from all book-shops in these royal dominions. Such is, Signor Commissary, the judgment which we offer. The revisers,—Tryers, Gaetano Barbato, Cav. Domenico Anselmi, Lubrano, Giuseppe Farina, Chancellor." On this report Giuseppe Ceuzzi was placed under the judicial power, for having this book in his possession, and on the 31st of May, 1866, the Judge Instructor, Baron Federico Marini, condemned him to a fine of 30 ducats, and 40 ducats expenses. His immediate liberation from imprisonment was ordered, but the police stepped in and retained him, or did so certainly up to the 26th ult.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

It is considered that the interview which the Deputation had last week with Lord Palmerston, to present the memorial respecting the appointment of Mr. Turnbull as Calendarer of the Foreign Papers in the State Paper Office, was very satisfactory to the memorialists; for although Lord

Palmerston did not, of course, give any promise, it was gathered from the fact of his not offering any defence of the appointment, that he could not justify it; he, moreover, promised to consult Sir John Romilly. We await the result with confidence.

The Select Committee on the Kensington Museum have completed their labours. Mr. Lowe, the chairman, prepared the Report, which in all its essential features was passed by the Committee. The Report, which is to be forthwith submitted to the House, completely exonerates (as we understand) the Department from the charge made of competing at public sales with the British Museum. The Committee dealt with the difficult subject of photography, and have reported that the system adopted by the Department is the only practicable solution of the mode of enabling the public to have national objects photographed. Mr. Fairbairn had stated to the Committee, that at the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition, the photographic professors had been so troublesome, that it was found absolutely necessary to limit the privilege to one person. The Committee recommend that the structures at South Kensington, which are dangerous for several reasons, should be forthwith removed, and safe buildings substituted for them according to a plan for laying out the grounds which had been submitted to the Committee by Capt. Fowke. The cost of these structures is estimated at 44,000*l.*, and the Committee recommend the House to vote the necessary funds at once. It is proposed to remove from the British Museum only the mediæval part of the collection, and such duplicates and superfluities as cannot find room in Bloomsbury. Mr. Gregory's Committee on the British Museum will propose several reforms and additions, and will also put in a claim for an additional sum of money.

Mr. John Saunders, author of 'Love's Martyrdom,' &c., will appear early in August with a new novel, entitled 'The Shadow in the House.'

It is said, that if the Government succeed on Monday in carrying their question for making the duty on imported foreign paper equal only to the Excise duty on home-made paper, the book-importation question will then be taken up. The Canadian Parliament has abolished the old import duty of 10*l.* per cent. on books; and the American Senate has rejected the bill for largely increasing the duty on books imported into the States.

The closing of the Royal Academy reminds us of an incident connected with the Exhibition, then held at Somerset House, on Sunday, June 28, 1818. The papers of the following day contain this paragraph:—"Yesterday, the Duchess of York attended divine service at Whitehall Chapel; afterwards, Her Royal Highness went to see the Exhibition at Somerset House, attended by Lady Anne Cullen Smith. Her Royal Highness was received by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The Countess Lieven was also admitted." While the Royal Academy was thus opened to such noble company, on the Sunday, Mr. Hume was endeavouring, fruitlessly then, but with ultimate success, to obtain parliamentary authority for the opening of Hampton Court Palace on the same day. It is due to the Royal Duchess, however, to say that she visited the Exhibition on the Sunday, in the pecuniary interest of the Academy itself. When such exalted visitors attend on ordinary days, access is forbidden to the paying public, and the funds of the institution suffer. To this latter result the Duchess was unwilling to lend herself.

Our City companies, to whom the fact may not be known, will perhaps be glad to hear of the antiquity of the volunteer force, and of the pluck and bottom of its members. The gallant Londoners never exhibited these qualities more strikingly than when they defended the capital for Ethelred against the invader Sweyn. The former, it is true, was personally unworthy of the obstinate bravery exercised in support of him. He early began his public life,—at his baptism,—by an act which made a discreet man like Dunstan swear aloud; and when he reached the termination of that life, the people at large were tempted to follow the example of the otherwise discreet and decent prelate. But the London volunteers, on the occasion referred to,

were defending a cause rather than a man, and they did this so manfully (about eight centuries and a half ago) that they continued their defence when nearly all England besides was held by the Dane. They would not have yielded even then, had not Ethelred himself abandoned the staunch citizens, who were of good heart, when he was despairing. In the words of William of Malmesbury, which we quote from Mr. T. Duffus Hardy's edition of the 'Gesta,'—"Nec adhuc flecteretur Londonienses tota jam Anglia in clientelam illius inclinata, nisi Ethelredus presentia eos destituerit sua." The Londoners, as the old Chronicler further informs us, were especially worthy of praise. They were a sort of men that Mars himself would not have been too proud to have a bout with, had they only possessed a competent leader. They were, however, protected only by the poor shadow of one; even then, says honest William, they played their game boldly, risking every hazard of war, and withstanding a siege of several months' continuance. "Londonii prorsus viri, et quos Mars ipse collata non sperneret hasta si ducem habuissent, cujus dum vel sola umbra protegeretur, totius pugne aleam, ipse tiam obsidionem, non paucis mensibus luserant." This testimony to the pluck of the old London Anglo-Saxon volunteers will probably interest all the corps in the metropolitan county. Other counties are as rich in as bright example, and to inquirers concerned in making records of what has been effected by volunteers against great odds, may be recommended especially a perusal of the history of the old kingdom of Mercia. The men there were in nowise inferior to the Londoners.

Mr. Jackson writes to us, strongly protesting against our "brief notice" of his 'Old-Fashioned Wit and Humour,' in the *Athenæum* of the 21st of July. Mr. Jackson assures us that his work is "ingenious, sprightly, and replete with wit and humour." This gentleman finely alludes to his alleged equality with Byron, by his publishing in the "Collection" a poem, called 'A Reply,' in the name of the great Lord Byron; but "conscientiously exonerating his Lordship from the authorship, by a note at the end," lest the public should be misled! Mr. Jackson further assures us (we quote his own words),—"for myself, I may say, so far from being 'unpretending,' that for lively, easy, and correct versification, I am conscious of a talent, which I have not seen surpassed by any writer now living." There is something else, we think, in which he is also unsurpassed by any mortal. But we leave him to guess what that is. It is not modesty.

A "sensation bookseller" is one of a new class, founded in the United States. To a tradesman so-called, Hicks, the pirate and murderer, sold, just previous to his execution in July, the copyright of his autobiography, dictated by him to an amanuensis. To do honour to the amiable author of this record of many rascalities, he was conducted to the island in the bay of New York, the scene of his last murder and of his execution, in a gay steamer, on board of which were many of his friends; and all enjoyed the good things provided for the occasion. The steamer went directly out of its way, in order that the literary assassin and the company generally might view the Great Eastern; after which, the convivial party were steamed up to the gallows. Hicks was the only one of them who was hanged, but probably a good many of them deserved to be. We do not know how it may have been with convict pirates; but we do not recollect any author, autobiographer or otherwise, who was thought worthy of a cold colation, with troops of friends, a steam excursion, and "lots of fun," as preliminaries to hanging. The American Sensation Public will doubtless be in a state of suspense also, till Mr. Hicks's volume is published.

An American journal writes that a publishing house in the States purchased of Dumas the advanced sheets of that author's 'Life of Garibaldi'; which work was advertised as being founded on communications made by the General to the writer. On translating the work for the American press, however, the French story was discovered to be itself a translation, slightly altered, of the



American 'Life of Garibaldi,' by Dwight. Such is the American story,—which, as the phrase goes, is confirmation."

The fine libraries of the late Mr. Lancelot Holland, and of his brother, Mr. Henry Holland, have been sold during the past week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, at prices worthy the best days of bibliomania. The following were among the more important articles:—Boileau Despréaux, Œuvres, Paris, 1747, 8 vols., a beautiful copy on fine paper, 19l.—Bourdoulou, Sermones, 16 vols., a very fine copy in morocco, 18l. 18s.—Braithwait, Barnabee Itinerarium, first edition, with frontispiece, 12l. 15s.—Bandello, Novelle, 4 vols., a fine copy of the rare original edition, 22l. 15s.—Æsopi Vita et Fabellæ, edited by Aldus, 1505, 9l.—Biblia Sacra, first edition printed by Aldus, 1518, 30l.—Biblia Sacra Latina, printed by Fust and Schoeffer, 1472, 15l.—First edition of Crammer's Bible, imperfect, 28l.—Byble in English, of the largest and greatest volume, printed by Richard Grafton, 1541, 69l.—Biblia Germanica, first edition of Luther's complete version, 1534, a beautiful copy, 66l.—Butler's Hudibras, by Grey, a fine copy of the best edition (1744) on large paper, 16l.—Set of the Chronicles of England, printed at the Hafod Press, 30l. 10s.—Breydenbach, Sanctarum Peregrinationum Opusculum, the first book of travels ever printed, 9l. 10s.—The Boke of Eneydos, compyled by Virgile, printed by Caxton, 1490, the first four leaves inlaid, and the fifth in fac-simile, 84l.—Ciceronis Officiorum Libri IV. et Paradoxa, first edition, and the first portion of any classical author ever printed, 85l.—Gascogne's Whole Workes, with the Glasse of Government, 16l. 10s.—Dyalogus Creaturarum, first edition, 1480, 14l. 5s.—Spectator and Tatler, a fine series of the original papers, containing curious advertisements, 25s. 10s.—Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, 5 vols., a fine copy, 70l.—Hasted's History of Kent, 4 vols., 19l. 15s.—Higden's Polichronicon, 1495, 24l.—Homeri Opera Omnia, the rare first edition, but the volumes of unequal size, 36l.—Horatius, the first Aldine edition, 13l.—Le Sage, Le Diable Eteux, a fine copy, on thick paper, 16l.—George of Hesiod, by Chapman, 16l. 10s.—The Crowne of all Homers Workes, by the same, 104l. 15s.—Lodge's Portraits, 4 vols. proofs, 49l.—Marguerite de Navarre, Heptameron François, a beautiful copy on fine paper, 11l. 5s.—Molière, Œuvres, Paris, 1773, a fine copy in morocco, 14l. 14s.—Petrarca, Œuvres Volgari, the first Italian book printed in the italic type of Aldus, 8l. 10s.—Andreini, L'Adamo, first edition, 12l.—Milton's Lycidas, a beautiful copy of the first edition, 13l.—Eikonoclastes, first edition, 10l. 15s.—Prelatical Episcopacy, Areopagitice, and other Tracts, first editions, 16l.—Montaigne, Essais, Count Hoyne's fine copy, Paris, 1588, 35l. 10s.—Montfaucon, L'Antiquité Expliquée et Monumens de la Monarchie Française, 20 vols., on large paper, 56l.—Perrault, Les Hommes Illustres, the Beckford copy, 18l. 10s.—Purchas his Pilgrimes, a fine large copy, with the rare frontispiece, 63l.—First Edition of the Works of Shakespeare, George Chalmers's copy, the verses inlaid, 91l.—A very fine second edition, 36l.—Works of Taylor the Water Poet, a large and fine copy, 19l. 10s.—Swinburne, Voyage dans les Deux-Siciles, a superb copy, with 60 original drawings, 31l. 10s.—Lea Wilson's Catalogue of Bibles and Testaments, privately printed, 11l.—Ware's Whole Works relating to Ireland, first edition, 13l. There were also a few manuscripts worthy of quotation:—Evangelium secundum Mattheum, of the fifteenth century, 18l.—A charming little book of Hours of the Church of Paris, on vellum, with illuminations of an unusual character, French Art, sec. xv., 60l.—Officium et Proceus, cum Notis Musicis, most beautifully written on pure vellum, sec. xiii., 68l.—Total amount of the sale, 4,475l. 19s. 6d.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and decorated BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

NICELY, ITALY, AND CHINA.—GREAT GLOBE.—NEW DIORAMAS of the WARS in CHINA and in ITALY—Sites and scenes in India—The Campaign in Italy—Nagasaki, Japan—Australia.—A Tour up the Rhine—Lectures on Italy, Syria, and Sicily—Model of the Earth. Open from Ten A.M. till Ten P.M.—Admission to the whole building, One Shilling. Leicester Square.

WASHINGTON FRIENDS' GRAND MUSICAL AND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, with his Songs, Anecdotes, and Melodies, daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3d.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1d. Secretary, W. H. EDWARDS, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM OF SCIENCE, MUSIC, and ART.—Open Daily, from Twelve to Half-past Four, and from Seven to Half-past Ten.—Admission to the whole of the Entertainment and Exhibitions, One Shilling.—A NEW and ORIGINAL HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT, by MR. FOSTER, entitled 'Out for the Day,' with numerous Songs and changes of Character.—BEAUTIFUL SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with VOCAL and other ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. HEWSON.—WONDERS of MODERN MAGIC, by Mr. J. TAYLOR.—GRAND DIORAMAS of PARIS, LISBON, and LONDON.—Swiss Cottages and Mountain Torrents, Conservatories and Stalactite Caverns, &c. &c. DR. BACHHOFFNER, F.R.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

## SCIENCE

*The Physiology of Common Life.* By George Henry Lewes. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

PHYSIOLOGY is not now what it once was—a mere Science of the Schools. Gradually, its more important topics have been made intelligible and interesting in relation to physical well-being. Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Lord were among the earliest writers for ordinary readers, and, latterly, we have a lady putting forth 'Physiology for Schools,' and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell lecturing to ladies in London and practising among ladies in America. Never yet has there been a more signal example than this lady M.D. of the possibility of making the doctrines of the dissecting-room and the lessons of pathologists fit handiwork for a strong-minded woman. Hardly need we add another name which will immediately spring to memory in connexion with female medical heroism. Florence Nightingale could not have penned her 'Notes on Nursing' unless she had been something of a physiologist; nor is it any secret that some of the best of women are abandoning the idleness of the boudoir and the dissipation of the drawing-room to acquaint themselves with such necessary physiological facts as may enable them, under the highest impulses, to minister to bodies if not to minds diseased.

It is just possible that the popular writers may be partly influenced by less pure motives than the Sisters of Mercy—employing that phrase quite apart from any sectarian interpretation. The Sisters find their reward in their own consciences—the popular writers in their own purses. Here, for instance, is Mr. Lewes, who has made his physiological acquirements convertible into monthly payments in Cornhill and at Edinburgh. A monthly dose here and there is not too much for the public taste or the writer's pen,—two Monthlies can be regularly supplied with proper proportions, and in due time successive papers serially issued can be bound into two goodly volumes, such as we have now before us.

As all popular logic must assume the form of the *argumentum ad hominem*, so, we take it, all popular physiology must be founded upon the *argumentum ad stomachum*. Mr. Lewes seemed to be aware of this, for he begins with a chapter on Hunger and Thirst, and then proceeds to Food and Drink, and Digestion and Indigestion. Only in his second volume does he deal with Feeling and Thinking, and the Mind and the Brain. Probably, therefore, he would agree with our own axiomatic expression—*Stomachus est Homo*. This is our view of the Physiology of Common Life. This was Abernethy's view of it, as, indeed, we ourselves inferred when, long years ago, he patted us on the head in his own house, exclaiming, "Beware, my boy, of the pastrycook's shop!" Such was his condensation of puerile physiology.

It was, indeed, once thought, and may be thought now, that the happiest man is one who does not know that he has a stomach. This is a felicity denied to men conscious of the

possession of mind and brain. In order not to know that one has a stomach, one must not know that one has a brain. Power in the one seems to be conjoined with impotence in the other. Yet no general law can be enunciated upon this matter, for some men, like Dr. Johnson, can feed coarsely and yet write finely. Possibly, if one could sum up all the conversations and discussions one has heard, and all the quiet, domestic talk that one has participated in, the humiliating result would be, that the greatest number of sentences has had reference to the stomach and its concerns. Many people, indeed, talk and think of little else, but even the more reflective and intelligent would be compelled to subscribe to our formula; some because they have no more constant and regular foe than dyspepsia; and others because they have become aware by painful experience that they cannot safely follow at table even the example of the bishop of the diocese, or of the popular Baptist minister who addresses a thousand people for an hour, and afterwards addresses himself to a different subject and a selecter audience with Samsonian energy and consuming zeal,—all the more rapidly consuming if he be a teetotaler.

While we would recommend people to read such popular books as this of Mr. Lewes, and to acquaint themselves with the structure and action of the stomach, we would dissuade them earnestly from generally confessing to any weakness in that department of the body personal. Like Mr. Lewes, we have the misfortune of a delicate digestion, but we shall never, like Mr. Lewes, publish this fact in a monthly part and afterwards in volume 1. In greener years we have incautiously admitted our delicacy to a few sympathizing friends of both sexes, but have hardly yet escaped from the floods of Stogumber beer, bitter ales, quinine draughts, and homœopathic tinctures which have been profusely poured upon us, not to speak of pills and globules, and the melancholy presages of a comparatively early grave to which our slighted advisers have consigned us. Once fairly free of these friends, we mean to carry our delicate secret with us to our grave, be it early or late. Resigned as we are at present to all minor evils of the mucous membrane, and finding our life easily assurable, we shall bear in memory a brief epitaph—which we also commend to Mr. Lewes,—now scarcely legible, in the corner of a remote country churchyard:—

I was well—  
Would be better—  
Here I lie.

Very common life indeed, even that of the butcher's shop, might be bettered by a knowledge of physiological truths. Every Londoner is complaining to his butcher of high prices, and every butcher to his customer of short supplies. Physiologists propose remedies. Prof. Owen would enlarge the butcher's sphere of operations with tender eland, M. Ste.-Hilaire with wholesome horseflesh, and Dr. Beddoe with hind-quarters of donkey. Only our prejudices keep us lean in purse and person. As all is fish that comes to some folks' nets, so all is flesh that comes to some physiologists' tables. Six innocent students were run into an appetite on Clifton Downs, and afterwards dined off hind-leg of donkey, by Dr. Beddoe, and deluded into calling for more, and thanking their host for his capital dinner. Hundreds of innocent tourists are fed upon inscrutable mysteries in Paris and Germany. When you have dined in any of the restaurants of the Palais Royal never inquire about anything but the bill. We make it a rule never to eat flesh in

the neighbourhood of the Jardin des Plantes. Mr. Lewes suspects he *has* eaten horseflesh on board the steamer on Lake Constance, where, be it known, abundance of that delicacy is sold and served up. A Frenchman asserted to an Englishman that the beef of his country was better than that of ours, for, added he, "I have been two times in England, but I never find the bif so supérieur to ours. I find it very convenient that they bring it you on little pieces of stick for one penny, but I do not find the bif supérieur!" Never was the poet's line truer than in relation to these matters:—

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.

All the eaters just alluded to were well-fed and well-satisfied men, and would have continued grateful for hospitality had not a word or two been whispered to each party respectively. The magic sounds, "horseflesh, donkey's leg, and cat's-meat," at once converted the innocent students, the happy tourists, and the patriotic Frenchman into miserable discontented wretches!

Philanthropists and Poor-Law Commissioners must surely see the advantage of studying and applying physiological knowledge to Common Life. The poor ought not to have prejudices, and perhaps no Oliver Twist would ask for more if he had donkey or puppy the first time. Our national squeamishness is a reproach to us, and Liebig, writing to Mr. Mechi, predicts a famine—if the world lasts a little longer than Dr. Cumming has prophesied. If the Greeks ate donkey, surely we may learn their manners as well as their language. Plato, indeed, has not mentioned this delicacy in his Symposium, but he was absorbed in his philosophy. Perhaps we should do best by being dieted as we are drugged—in dog Latin and in perfect ignorance. A recent tourist in Central France was complaining before retiring to rest of having been greatly disturbed the night before by some dreadful cries and howlings, which he hoped would not be repeated. "No fear of that," said the *maitre-d'hôtel*,—"no fear of that, for they were the cries of that fine *tom-cat* you had for dinner to-day!"

But a truce to our recollections of conscious or unconscious omnivores. Let us turn to the nobler subject of the brain. On this Mr. Lewes is diffuse, having opinions of his own to propound and establish. He does not regard the brain as the *sensorium commune*. That it is so is the doctrine of the schools, where we learn that "mental nervous actions cannot take place without a brain." Such, also, is the creed of common life, as our most current phrases declare. Mr. Lewes affirms that "the Mind cannot be localized in any one part of the Brain, such as the Cerebrum, Cerebellum, the ganglia at the base, or the Medulla Oblongata, but that each of these parts has its own special functions, and contributes its own special forms of consciousness." The author's views on this matter are well argued, whatever may be the competent reader's conclusion. Had he kept to argument, his theory would have been at least innocuous. Unluckily, however, for several poor frogs, Marshall Hall had asserted, in propounding the opposite theory, that decapitated animals never move unless excited to motion by an external stimulus. "This fact," says our author, "I positively deny," and thereupon follow details of the behaviour of sundry maltreated frogs. Here is one poor patient's experience, as extracted from our author's case-book:—

"Some time ago, I removed the brain from a frog, and left it on a plate to recover from the effects of ether. The next morning the servant came to me with suppressed alarm, assuring me my frog would escape. 'No, there's no danger,

it can't escape; its head is off.'—'But I assure you, sir, it's quite lively; I thought it would jump off the table.' On going up stairs I found the animal in the middle of the room. Such things are of frequent occurrence."

Again, Dr. Inman, of Liverpool, "completely emptied the cranial cavity of a frog, yet found the animal quite vivacious." Mr. Lewes not only thus maltreated frogs himself, but gives directions to others. "The frog is first etherised, and then its brain having been carefully removed, the whole of its skin is stripped off. The effect of the skinning is to render it totally insensible (!) to any external impressions: you may pinch, prick, tear, burn the flesh, or cut off the limbs bit by bit, without producing the slightest sign of sensation. Yet this frog will hop spontaneously." Further, Mr. Lewes has divided the spinal chord of living tritons, and vexed headless frogs with acetic acid, while other physiologists have removed a portion of the cord in very young rabbits, and perpetrated various cruelties on pigeons and dogs which make us shudder as we read.

His topics sometimes lead off the author from physiology to psychology, and it is indeed but a dim border-land that separates them. Much as we are disposed to commend the present work as a useful, informing, and by no means ordinary work on its subject, yet we doubt the sufficiency of some of the reasonings relating to psychology. "In these pages," says Mr. Lewes, "an attempt has been made to show that Mind is the psychical aspect of Life—that it is as much the sum total of the whole sensitive organism, as Life is the sum total of the whole vital organism,—that various organs may be set apart for the performance of various special functions, mental as well as vital, but that no one exclusive organ of Mind can be said to exist any more than one exclusive organ of Life can be said to exist." We think it incumbent upon those who tread at all upon the border-land between physiology and psychology, to point out that Mind is something far higher than "the sum total of the whole sensitive organism." An indignity is cast upon our highest instincts and holiest impulses when any countenance, even by implication, is shown to the fatal yet favourite view of some who believe, if they do not plainly affirm, that Mind is a mere product of organization.

In many of these pages, Mr. Lewes passes from the popular to the polemical physiologist. Then his aim at originality vitiates his claim to popularity. Students will find here much that is controversial, and fitter for them than for common readers. This is not so much a fault in the author as in his method. An elaborate book would be necessary to give full play to Mr. Lewes's opinions, and therefore, though there is much that is perspicuous enough, there is much of another character, and the whole work is hardly homogeneous. This feature may, indeed, mark these volumes with an enduring value, while it limits their currency. Most readers would prefer to know what eminent physiologists believe rather than what Mr. Lewes conceives.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—July 18.—E. Buller, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Birch read an interesting paper, in which he pointed out, at considerable length, the additional information which M. Mariette's recent researches in Egypt had thrown upon the well-known "Statistical Tablet of Karnak." It will be remembered that, some years ago, Mr. Birch devoted much time and learning to the elucidation of this curious monument, which consists of a series of legends inscribed on the north and south sides of a small sandstone temple, erected

by Thothmes the Third, the importance of which had been recognized, even in the dawn of Egyptian discovery, by Dr. Young, and, subsequently, more fully, by Prof. Lepsius. M. Mariette, who is well known to the learned public from his remarkable labours in the excavation of the Serapeum at Memphis, appears to have given much study to this Tablet at Karnak, and to have suggested some new and important modifications in the arrangement of its contents, the result of his more careful and detailed examination of its contents. According to him, the southern side would seem to have suffered the most, more than half the text having been destroyed by a restoration of Sethos the Second. It is also, apparently, the conclusion of the whole document. The northern is the more valuable, and contains—First, an account of the march of the king, and a speech of a deity to him; secondly, an account of the Battle of Megiddo, wherein four lines have been discovered by M. Mariette since Prof. Lepsius published his copy; and, thirdly, of a portion, of which Prof. Lepsius's copy is extremely incomplete, but which has been largely added to by the exertions of M. Mariette. Of this part Mr. Birch gave a full and careful translation, pointing out, as he went on, the historical bearings of the lately-recovered portions of this inscription, on the geography and history of Western Asia. From these, it appears that Thothmes, on his return from an extended expedition to the north-east, attacked and took the fortress of Aratulu, or Gaza; and, in a subsequent year, approached Tyre, and devastated Arvad, or Aradus.

#### FINE ARTS

##### THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

Few associations have done more, or can do so much, for Art as the Arundel Society: its objects being to get together transcripts from works hitherto almost unknown to the world, to discover lost ones, and preserve both for future ages. There can hardly be conceived a more excellent institution. The number of Art-treasures that have been brought before the public by its efforts is extraordinary when we consider the difficulties to be encountered, not alone by the artists who make the drawings for the use of the engravers, but in the production with sufficient success of a considerable number of copies for the subscribers. It speaks highly for English love of Art that, in the direction principally chosen by the Society (by no means a popular one), it should not only have been fairly supported at starting, but an enlarged range of service assured by the increased amount of money subscribed; thus testifying to the appreciation of its labours, and success in extending the class of persons interested in them at a rate which has in a few years more than doubled their numbers.

We noticed some time since the publications for the year 1858, which were issued in the course of last spring, some unavoidable delay having occurred in their production. These were a chromo-lithographic fac-simile from one of Pinturicchio's pictures, in the Cathedral at Spello,—one from Luini's 'St. Catharine,' in the Brera, Milan,—engraved outlines from tracings of two heads in each of these,—four wood-engravings from Giotto's frescoes in the Arena Chapel, Padua,—and a Memoir on the above-named works of Pinturicchio, by A. H. Layard, Esq. The series for last year consists of two more woodcuts from Giotto,—a chromo-lithograph from Leonardo da Vinci's 'Madonna and Child,' in St. Onofrio, Rome, an interesting work, with an outline of the head of the Virgin,—a similar transcript from Giovanni Sanzio's fresco at Cagli, representing the 'Madonna and the Saints, with the Resurrection of our Lord,'—a work which, apart from its interest as the production of Raffaele's father, is inestimable for its own merits, being curiously transitional, and marking a phase of Art that stands midway between the asceticism of the early schools and the feeling for idealized elegance which was consummated by the artist's great son. Examination of it will elevate people's idea of Giovanni Sanzio immensely, and will show that he was not the in-



significant painter he is usually held to be, but an artist of estimable talent. An engraved outline, traced from the upper part of the figure of an angel in this picture, supposed to be a portrait of the young Raphael, and a Memoir by Mr. Layard of the artist, complete the list of publications to be issued for 1859.

Besides these, the Society has in hand a series of extra publications from works of early Italian Art, to be produced by means of subscriptions specially collected for the purpose, called the "Copying Fund." Hitherto B. Pinturicchio's 'Annunciation,' at Spello, had been announced for publication amongst the ordinary annual issue of the Society; but, owing to the intense stupidity of the monks of that place, great obstacles were encountered in making the drawings by Signor Mariannecci, who found those worthies resolute to oppose the publication of copies of their frescoes, fearing that the resort of visitors to the place would be checked thereby. High authority in Rome at length removed these difficulties; but the time lost was such, that the L. da Vinci and Giov. Sanzio were adopted in place of this, and the Pinturicchio transferred to the class of works to be obtained by subscription to the "Copying Fund"; which is the more appropriate, because, through the liberality of Sir F. Scott, a series of admirable drawings from the same artist's pictures, in the Library at Sienna, are at the disposal of the Society, to copy from and publish in this series. A greater variety is thus obtainable in the annual issue: two of the same series having already appeared therein. In thus extending the operations of the Society, without at the same time enhancing the amount of subscription receivable from the ordinary members, great service is undoubtedly done to its objects, and a wider range of choice offered to those who, not being members, may yet desire to obtain occasional copies, through its publications, of such examples as may please their individual tastes. Nor this alone, "for the destruction that is going on amongst the ancient frescoes of Italy is really awful. Holes are knocked through them for doors, nails driven in them to hang garments on," in addition to the ordinary progress of Time's decay and routine of accidents to which all things are obnoxious; to say nothing of that mischief of mischiefs called "restoration," the great enemy of old masters. Mr. Layard, in speaking of the risks to which the Early Italian frescoes are exposed, stated to the Society at a recent meeting, that he had noticed "barbarous names scratched upon the frescoes of Assisi and Spello; these were the names of Germans who had crossed the Alps many, many years ago, to pillage Italy. Such names he had also noticed on the frescoes of the Benedictine Library, at Perugia. He feared that the mercenary troops of His Holiness the present Pope, made up of Germans and Swiss, would not be more careful of these works of Art. But there were also mercenary painters who destroyed these works, as well as mercenary soldiers. The meeting had heard something respecting the Singing Gallery at S. M. Novella at Florence. He would mention an instance of this vandalism that had come under his notice. In the chapel of S. M. Novella is a beautiful fresco by Filippino Lippi; a scaffold was erected in front of it, on which, when he was there, were three gentlemen with pails and brushes almost of the proportion of mops. He inquired what they were about to do, and they replied, 'We are engaged to *rinfrascare* (or refresh) Filippino Lippi.' There were also some fine works by Ghirlandajo in the same place; and he (Mr. Layard) had no doubt they would also, in time, 'refresh' him. In indignation he went to the authorities, and endeavoured to persuade and argue with them to stop the work; but they were not moved at his complaints, until in desperation he threatened to write to the *Times*,—a threat which, strange as it may appear, had the effect of suspending the operation of refreshing Lippi and Ghirlandajo." In concluding this speech, Mr. Layard gave other instances of the cruel neglect and destruction that were going on in Italy amongst the frescoes, and he urged the immediate adoption of some means to obtain copies of these works as speedily as possible, and while the Society had the opportunity of obtaining the services of so

skilful a copyist as Signor Mariannecci. While this artist was in Rome, awaiting the adjustment of the squabble with the monks of Spello, he copied the 'Disputation of St. Thomas Aquinas,' from S. M. sopra Minerva, by F. Lippi, and that picture by Da Vinci now intended for immediate publication. We rejoice to understand that the publication of large map-like outlines from heads produced by tracing the originals, which, however accurate (and tracing is not always the most accurate process of reproduction), is to be superseded by fac-similes in colours, in the present case made of two heads in the fresco by Lippi, which are reproduced most admirably in chromo-lithography, thus giving every member not only a full-sized outline, but the treatment in colour, of the heads selected.

The copyist above named, after executing these drawings in Rome returned to Spello, having, through the kindness of Cardinal Antonelli, mastered the monks at that place, and found the frescoes there in a much worse condition than when the copy of 'The Nativity' was made (published this year, and recently noticed in the *Athenæum*), thus showing how urgent is the need of some steps being taken to insure, at least, copying these and similar works, if so short a time brings such destruction upon them. From Spello the artist went to S. Gimignano, and copied two subjects from the series by Benozzo Gozzoli there. Thence he proceeded to Florence, and copied the magnificent Ghirlandajo, 'The Death of St. Francis,' in S. Trinità,—a copy which is so genuinely and loyally made, that to look upon it is a delight. All men acquainted with this wondrous work can testify to its marvels of composition, expression, and to that fascinating simplicity which claims for it a crown of Art, and was the peculiar characteristic of the most graceful of Early Italian painters. This work the artist accomplished on the usual reduced scale employed in the Society's works, and also three heads from it in full size and exact fac-simile. The publications for the present year, which are fairly advanced now, and will be distributed in the winter, consist of the transcript of the whole of the last-named picture, and two of the heads, accompanied by a biographical and critical account of Ghirlandajo, by Mr. Layard. The completion of the Arena Chapel series of Giotto's by two woodcuts, will also be accomplished; and the remainder of the notice of Giotto and his works at Padua, by Mr. Ruskin, which has appeared from time to time, will be published.

To return to the future plans of the Society. While their artist, before named, was at Florence, advantage was taken of the liberal disposition of the Government to make copies of the frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmine. Mr. Layard did a good thing for Art when he ordered, on his own responsibility, the immortal 'Tribute Money,' by Masaccio, to be copied; which was at once done. The funds at the disposal of the Council do not permit them to undertake the whole series. Having completed the 'Tribute Money,' Signor Mariannecci proceeded to Bologna, and copied the two frescoes by Francia of the Marriage and Burial of St. Cecilia, in the church of that saint. It seems to have been quite time something was done to preserve at least records of these beautiful works, which are stated to be in a deplorable condition, the passage in which they are, being used as a public way. We are happy to learn that the Society have commissioned their artist to proceed with all the other works in the Brancacci Chapel, i.e., the Masolinos and Lippis. On the completion of this invaluable series, they will possess a mine of Art-knowledge such as has never yet been worked in modern times; and will have done an infinitely good service to taste, and to the knowledge of Art amongst us. It is proposed to publish these as a monograph, as also the Sienna Pinturicchio's now in hand, when complete.

The Arundel Society invites the members and their friends to inspect the collections of drawings made by their artists, especially those made for the Copying Fund, and styled "Occasional Publications." As soon as 300 subscriptions have been received for any of the latter works, they will be reproduced in chromo-lithography. These consist

of two works of Benozzo Gozzoli, from S. Gimignano, 'The Preaching of St. Augustine' and 'Death of St. Monica,'—two from Filippino Lippi, in S. M. sopra Minerva, Rome, 'Disputation of St. Thomas Aquinas,' and heads of Arius and a monk, from the same; all noble works, admirably reproduced,—two by Francesco Francia, from St. Cecilia, Bologna, of the marriage and death of that saint,—by Pinturicchio, 'The Annunciation' (before named) at Spello, and ten subjects from the life of Pius the Second, from the Cathedral Library at Sienna. These are to be published separately, at a moderate price, reduced to members of the Society.

An examination of the drawings from which it is proposed to make the chromo-lithographs of this series will reward any lover of genuine Art, convince him of the soundness of the Society's policy in selecting such works,—apart from the circumstances before adverted to,—and, we hope, will heartily dispose him to aid in carrying out such an excellent purpose. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive anything better suited to the end in view than these drawings; they are extremely fine and exquisitely faithful in rendering the characteristic beauties of the original, and, taken as illustrations of the history of Early Art, are invaluable.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—On Thursday, the First Commissioner of Works was asked, in the House of Commons, to allow an exhibition in the Committee Room of photographs of the Ca' Vendramin Calergi, the Scuola San Marco, and the Church of S. Zaccaria, at Venice, in order to show good examples of the style Mr. Scott wishes to adopt for the Foreign Office. Mr. Cowper declined, on the ground that in such case, ultimately, the room might be converted into an exhibition room.

The Queen's medal, chief among the prizes delivered at Wellington College on Tuesday, the first occasion of such a ceremony, was presented to the successful pupil, Mr. Broughy, "head prefect of the school," by the Prince Consort, the designer of the medal thus awarded. It bears, on one side, the head of Queen Victoria; on the other, the words, "Duty towards God and Man" within the circular inscription, "In honour of Arthur, Duke of Wellington."

The work of repairing the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, is being continued with the greatest activity. Four statues have been placed in niches in the pillars of the porch. Eight others will shortly be added to complete the series of Christian kings, from Clovis to Philip Augustus. All the stained glass has been repaired in the interior. The grand altar has been replaced in its original position.

The *Cotta'sche Buchhandlung*, in commemoration of the late Jubilee of Germany's beloved bard, has commenced the publication of a splendid illustrated edition ("Jubiläums-Prachtausgabe") of Schiller's poems. It is to appear in sixteen numbers, each containing, besides about five sheets of letter-press, one large-sized photographic illustration, two smaller ones, and a great number of highly-finished initials and tail-pieces in woodcut. The names of the artists who have been engaged for this edition (Von Schwind, Von Ramberg, the two Pilotys, Kirchner, and Schnorr) augur well for the work; and the first number, which has just been published, shows that the book, when finished, will be one of the finest of its kind ever presented to the public. The large photograph, after a drawing by Arthur von Ramberg, illustrates the poem, 'Laura am Clavier'; the two smaller ones accompany 'Hector's Abschied' and 'Die Kindesmörderin.' They are all of them excellent specimens of photographic art; the large one, besides, is fascinating by the sweetness of its composition—a charming *rococo* interior, with the pretty young widow (prettier, indeed, than she is said to have been in reality) at the old-fashioned harpsichord, and Schiller, in his uniform, and a book in his left hand, pensively sitting (not standing, by-the-by, as the poem has it, "Ietzt entkörpert steh'ich da"), in a chair behind her. The picture of poor Capt. Vischer (the lady's late husband) looks down upon the group; a glass with flowers overshadows the performer's music-book. The whole, as we said

before, is charming. We felicitate the Germans upon this really exquisite edition of their favourite poet, and look forward to the following numbers with no mean expectations.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

#### SACRED ROMAN CATHOLIC MUSIC.

It is no light task to dispose of the mass of musical publications which has accumulated since we were able to deal with them. One or two have been mentioned incidentally, because of their momentary importance; but the mass to be dealt with is enormous. Some of its component items are curious. To begin with sacred publications, the reader is requested to have patience with a title of no ordinary length and breadth, while we introduce a *Cantata on the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Words and Music by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguoro, composed in 1760, with Accompaniment of Bass numbered, and Violin Obligato; an Ancient Manuscript, bearing Autographic Corrections, recently found in the Royal Library of the British Museum, arranged for Organ or Pianoforte, according to the modern Rhythmic Notation, at the same Time agreeably with the Traditions and Taste of the celebrated Ancient Neapolitan School of Music, by the Chevalier Frederick W. de Liguoro (Philp). The Chevalier's bead-roll of titles which follows may advisedly be omitted; nor can space be spent on describing the insignia and ecclesiastical humours of types which give this *Cantata*, externally, what may be called mountainous proportions, while, intrinsically, its merits are on the mole-hill scale. In 1760, Handel had finished his career, and Gluck was approaching his zenith. A wonderful organist at Leipzig, too, one Sebastian Bach, had poured forth sacred compositions in a volume, the extent of which is only less remarkable than the even quality of their ideas and science. Were this *Cantata* a fair specimen of what the Neapolitan composers were about one hundred years ago, it would justify our lecturing on the decadence of the Italian school, as having already set in with most prophetic steadiness. But it is not.—As a Saint, the wise old gentleman whose portrait (with its aureole) confronts the title-page may have been an average personage;—but he was inferior as a composer. The staple of this *Cantata* is a duet in G minor, for *soprano and contralto*, which looks like poor amateur music of his period—full of little turns and puerilities, which, we submit (in spite of the announcement) do not belong to the School of Scarlatti. The arrangement is in keeping with the entire tone of pretension assumed. The organ is treated as the Neapolitans of 18—(not 17)—60 treat the organ; and the effect of the accompaniment, if played as written, on Handel's or Bach's instrument, must be comical rather than canonical. The solemnity of the proceeding is one reason for entering into the above details of its slightness and silliness.—To illustrate by comparison—here is an English amateur of the time being, who, in Roman Catholic music, beats Saint Alphonsus hollow. '*Tota Pulchra*,' for two equal voices; '*O Salutaris*,' for a single voice; '*Amplius*,' for a single voice; with Accompaniments for Organ or Piano, by J. L. Ellerton (Schott) will prove what we say in all its fullness. Mr. Ellerton, though not a *Hercules*, even among our amateurs, shows a real sentiment of grace and expression in most that he writes. Settings by him of Byron's verses, recur to us, after many years, if not because of their originality of phrase, from a certain delicacy of taste as haunting as that perfume which will not quit the recesses of the old cabinet where the scent once harboured. Of these three Motetts, the duet is the best. '*O Salutaris*' has been rendered hard to treat as a *solo* by Cherubini's model treatment of the words. In the '*Amplius*' the *arpeggiato* accompaniment is at variance with the declaration of "*organ or piano*." Herein is no scandal against the harp as a sacred instrument; merely an illustration that not the slightest analogy exists betwixt its means and those of Milton's instrument.—Next comes a modern Italian, to put Saint Alphonsus and his (musical) works to shame—*Il Cavaliere Mariani*, with a '*Salve Maria*' (Lonsdale) for*

*mezzo-soprano or contralto*. In this sacred song, while modern *Meyerbeer*-effects in the accompaniment are not disdained, the *castilena* has a devotional unction which must inspire the singer. There are heart, intellect, and knowledge in all that Signor Mariani writes, here as elsewhere. If there is sometimes in his manner a mixture of what is new with what is old, whereby effect is lost (the product for that reason sounding neither old nor new), it belongs perhaps to time and to place of residence. A musician must, indeed, be of the strongest to resist the false influences of Modern Italy.

But from Modern France the Neapolitan Saint of a hundred years since receives his heaviest blow. Here is M. Gounod's '*Jesus of Nazareth*' (Augener & Co.), already introduced to England by the excellent singing of Mr. Santley, but not till of late circulated.—Here, too, are M. Theodore Ritter's '*O Salutaris*,' a *solo*, and his '*Ave Maria*' for two voices (published by the Author),—the latter a really fine and pompous sacred duet, bearing out everything that our short acquaintance with the young pianist's remarkable talent led us to expect. Much more should be heard of, and from, M. Ritter.

STRAND.—A new comedy, in one act, exceedingly simple in plot, and entitled, '*Observation and Flirtation*,' written by Mr. Horace Wigan, was produced on Thursday week, and met with success. The title is divided between a husband and a wife, the latter of whom indulges in a "*flirtation*," and the former values himself on his faculty of "*observation*," yet misses the point on which his happiness depends. Mr. J. Turner makes the part exceedingly ridiculous; and, indeed, with Miss Butten's aid, Mr. and Mrs. Seedeep are an amusing pair. The gallant, Mr. Sanguine, is performed by Mr. Swanborough. The nefarious practices of this gentleman are exposed, not by the observing husband, but by a rival charmer, in the person of a widow, Mrs. Lambert (Miss Oliver), who is also persecuted by the attentions of Mr. Sanguine, and who turns out to be an old acquaintance of Mrs. Seedeep. A comparison of notes establishes his double dealing, whereupon the lady rejoins her husband, and her friend gives her hand to a modest youth (Mr. Parselle), who is content with the pursuit of one fair object at a time. This natural solution of the situation was, by the art of the dialogue, sufficiently suspended until the fall of the curtain, and maintained the curiosity of the audience to the last.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday, Miss Louise Keeley and Mr. Frederick Robinson made their appearance at this theatre for the first time. They were remarkably successful. The piece chosen for the occasion was the farce of '*Somebody Else*.'

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A concert was given on Tuesday evening, at the Surrey Gardens, for the benefit of Madame Jullien.—The London concert season may be said to have closed on Wednesday, by Mr. Gye's last opera-concert in the Floral Hall.—The Crystal Palace, however, still holds out, since there was a gathering of 1,000 part-singers there yesterday, conducted by Mr. Benedict.

For the winter season the caterers are already at work. The English opera-strife bids fair to be as animated as the Italian one has been. Gluck's '*Iphigenia*,' we learn on good authority, is to be produced at *Her Majesty's Theatre* in October, with Mdlle. Parepa and Messrs. Sims Reeves and Santley in the principal characters. Madame Viardot will, perhaps, sing '*Orphée*' on the London stage, for a night or two while passing. An English version of '*Le Domino Noir*' is said to be in hand for one or other theatre. As for the new singers, male and female, who are to be convened,—if report speak the truth,—should only one-half of them be competent, the prosperity of London may become the envy of Europe. We have been hearing of new tenors, burning to sing and play, by the half-score.—Mr. Swift, it is said, may return shortly.

A curious rumour promises Promenade Concerts

during the winter, directed by the Prince George Galitzin.

We must return to the arrangements made for the Norwich Festival, for yet one more word. Since they were last alluded to, has come forth another paragraph, announcing the market-places of the artists, with all the indecorum of a confidence which no one wants to hear. The host who stands at the head of his own table what the turbot has cost, and how much has been paid for the pineapple on the epergne, is more oppressive than cheering to his society.

In spite of the climate, the People's Bands in the Parks on Sunday have resumed their performances, and contemporaries, who should know, assure us with fair success, the temperature considered.

An operatic company, headed by Mdlle. Tietjens and Signor Giuglini, is about to make a provincial tour.

Gluck's '*Armida*' is to be given as concert-music at Manchester, on the 26th of September, with M. Halle for conductor.

If we are to trust the *Gazette Musicale*, (which journal, however, it must be said, does not shine in the correctness of its foreign correspondence,) during the campaign of the Vienna winter opera-season, '*Alma*,' an opera by Herr Löwe, will be among the novelties, and amongst the revivals, the '*Orfeo*' of Gluck. At St. Petersburg is to be given during the autumnal (or native) season, a national opera, '*The Brigands of the Volga*,' with music by M. Villebois.

There has been another singing-festival in the rose-district of France, held at Provins, during the middle of last month.

For the coming Italian winter season in Paris, it appears that neither Madame Borghi-Mamo nor Signor Tamberlik is engaged. Signor Mario and Gardoni are; so is Signor Pancani, another tenor, who is new (or we are in error) on this side of the Alps. Mesdames Peneco and Albani will also re-appear.

Madame Vera-Lorini (of whose skill as an actress we are assured by those in whom reliance may be placed) is to be *prima donna* at the *Teatro San Carlo* of Naples during the winter, provided, it may be presumed, that Naples has then nothing heavier than opera-business on its hands. Truly comical, if true, is the statement to be read in some foreign journals that, together with the mitigation of the operatic tenorship, which forms one of the new constitutional ameliorations, the dancers have been allowed to lay aside that deep green under-clothing which was imposed on them during the scrupulous reign of the last most religious and gracious King of Naples.

### MISCELLANEA

Science and Art Department.—Estimate of the sums required to be voted for the Science and Art Department, including the various establishments connected therewith, for the year ending March 31st, 1861. The General Management in London requires a grand total of 4,560*l.*, showing an increase of 325*l.* since last year. For Schools of Art and Science in the United Kingdoms: South Kensington Museum, Library, &c., 60,415*l.* (in 1859, 60,025*l.*). For School of Science and Geological Museum, Jernyn Street, 6,417*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (in 1859, 6,342*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*). Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, 10,317*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* (in 1859, 9,081*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*). Industrial Museum for Scotland, including the Natural History Museum, Edinburgh, 1,943*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* (in 1859, 2,723*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*). Royal Dublin Society, 6,000*l.* (in 1859, 6,000*l.*). Museum of Irish Industry and Provincial Lectures in Ireland, 4,996*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* (in 1859, 4,986*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*). Royal Hibernian Academy, 300*l.* (not included in 1859). Total, 94,950*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase on last year's estimate of 1,556*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* There appears also an item of 4,438*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* in another estimate for furniture to be supplied to this Department. Several items in this estimate are noticeable. The office expenses are thus made out: The secretary and assistant, as before; chief clerk, 390*l.*; two first-class clerks, 460*l.*; three second-class clerks (paid by the day), 360*l.*; one accountant, 300*l.*; one book-keeper (paid by the day), 200*l.*; extra

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clerkship, 200*l.*; incidents, copying, &c., 350*l.*; inspection and examination, with the salary of the inspector-general for Art (750*l.*), amounts to 3,100*l.*; travelling expenses thereto, 1,850*l.* Total increase over last year, 2,990*l.* The Museum at South Kensington costs 17,555*l.*, in which are the following items: deputy-superintendent, 330*l.*; keeper of collections, 360*l.*; three superintendents of collections (paid 2*l.* 2*s.* a day when employed), 1,100*l.*; three assistant keepers, 675*l.*; three clerks (paid by the day), 450*l.*; one storekeeper (paid by the day), 230*l.*; his deputy (paid by the day), 120*l.*; one housekeeper, 60*l.*; servants, 190*l.*; preparation and illustration of catalogues, 300*l.*; labour of attendants and artisans during the day and evening-time in Museum, National Gallery (British School), schools, lecture-rooms (paid by the hour), 3,350*l.*; police, 1,150*l.*; lighting fires and gas in Museum, schools, &c. (services, a note states, for the most part performed by the Royal Engineers), 2,150*l.*; architect and engineer, also acting as inspector for buildings of branch institutions, and superintendent of building collections, 650*l.*; fixtures, &c., 4,700*l.*; keeping grounds in order and tithe rent-charge, 200*l.*; for advertisements, &c., 850*l.*; increase upon last year, 390*l.* Attached to the department are 78 schools, containing 85,769 students. The cost of Parliamentary aid for 3,296 persons learning drawing, &c., in 1851, is estimated to have been 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for each. In 1858, the cost of 65,212 persons was 10*s.* 1*d.* each. In 1859, the cost of 85,769 persons has been 9*s.*, being a reduction of 1*l.* 1*d.* on the charge per student in 1858-9. (The arithmetical error occurs in the estimates.) In London there are seven schools, exclusive of the Female School in Gower Street. Total number of students, 10,311. Manchester comes next with 8,951 students; Bristol third, 3,534; Glasgow, 3,110; Birmingham, 2,161; Chester, 1,994; Leeds, 1,965; Dundee, 1,910; Carmarthen, 1,902; Nottingham, 1,855; Edinburgh, 1,777; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1,749; Liverpool (North), 1,723; (South), 1,713; Wolverhampton, 1,557; Sheffield, 1,493; Norwich, 1,365; Cheltenham, 1,200; Bolton, 1,193; Exeter, 1,191; St. Martin's, Long Acre (for some reason not included in the summary of London schools), 1,148; Ipswich, 1,143; Darlington, 1,109; Warrington, 1,005. Having less than 1,000 and more than 750, there are 15 schools,—viz., Bath, Brighton, Bromley, Cambridge, Carnarvon, Cork, Devonport, Dudley, Halifax, Macclesfield, Penzance, Southampton, Worcester, Yarmouth, York. Having between 750 and 500 students are 13 schools,—Birkenhead, Carlisle, Coalbrookdale, Coventry, Durham, Greenock, Guildford, Henley, Lancaster, Paisley, Stirling, Stourbridge, Taunton. Below this, rank Andover, Basingstoke, Belfast, Clonmel, Hereford, Huddersfield, Limerick, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke, Tavistock, Truro, Waterford. In the Training School for masters and mistresses at South Kensington are 65 persons. The number of visitors to the Museum during the year 1859 has been, in the morning, 263,088; evening, 212,277; total, 475,365 persons. In 1858, the total was 456,285. Since the opening of the Museum, 22nd of June, 1857, till March 31st, 1860, it has been visited by 1,351,594 persons. The sums expended in each year, as follows, for this Department:—1847, 6,219*l.*; 1848, 7,958*l.*; 1849, 13,625*l.*; 1850, 14,756*l.*; 1851, 16,205*l.*; 1852, 15,177*l.*; 1853, 20,088*l.*; 1854, 49,515*l.*; 1855, 77,616*l.*; 1856, 58,966*l.*; 1857, 66,011*l.*; 1858, 77,055*l.*; 1859, 85,908*l.* The last includes the cost of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, Museum of Irish Industry, Royal Dublin Society, and Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The School of Mines does not appear to be included in this last item in the estimate. The British Museum Establishment (including buildings), according to the estimate to be laid before the House by the Trustees in the present Session, requires, 100,850*l.* The National Gallery, including purchases of pictures, 11,650*l.*

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* C. F. Hancock, New Bond-street, W. ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* W. O. Foster, M.P. ..	1,000
* Wheatley, Starr and Co., Chesham, E.C. ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* F. J. Fester, F.R.S., Woolwich, S.E. ..	100
* Henry Cole, C.B., Onslow-square, S.W. ..	200	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* B. Thorne, Manchester ..	100
* Peter Lawson and Son, Edinburgh ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* S. Jackson, Red Lion-street, E.C. ..	200
* Sir Thomas Phillips, F.R.S., King's Bench-walk, E.C. ..	300	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., Great George-street, S.W. ..	200
* Lieut. Col. C. H. Owen, R.E. C.B., Osnaburgh-terrace, N.W. ..	200	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* T. Q. Finnis, Alderman, Great Tower-street, E.C. ..	1,000
* John Bell, 15, Duroo-place, Kensington, W. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Felix Slade, Walcot-place, Lambeth, S. ..	500
* Alexander Redgrave, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* J. Easton, C.E. (Easton, Amos and Sons), Russell-square, W.C. ..	500
* Richard James Spiers, Alderman, Oxford ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* James Samuel, Great George-street, S.W. ..	1,000
* George Peel, Soho Iron Works, Ancoats, near Manchester ..	200	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Samuel R. and Thos. Brown, Glasgow ..	200
* Hart and Son, Wich-street, W.C. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* S. Straker and Son, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. ..	100
* W. T. Mackrell, Abingdon-street, S.W. ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Henry A. Hunt, Eccleston-square, S.W. ..	500
* Frederick Lawrence, Westbourne-terrace, W. ..	200	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Charles McGarel, 2, Belgrave-square, S.W. ..	1,000
* E. A. Bowring, Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W. ..	200	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* John Wilson, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh University ..	300
* Col. Challoner, Portnall Park, Chertsey ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* William Edward Bartlett, King William-street, E.C. ..	100
* W. Wilson Saunders, F.R.S., Lloyd's, E.C. ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Ordis and Leaman, M.P., Great George-street, S.W. ..	100
* Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, V.P.R.S. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Geo. Austin, London-street, E.C. ..	100
* "Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P. ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Alfred Davis and Co., Houndsditch ..	1,000
* John Kell, South-place, W. ..	3,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Smith and Knight, Great George-street, S.W. ..	200
* Dr. Chambers, Hill-street, W. ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* John Robinson McClean, Park-street, W. ..	1,000
* W. H. Bodkin, Gray's Inn-square, W.C. ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Grant H. Tod Healy, John-street, W.C. ..	300
* Philip Nind, Leicester-square, W.C. ..	300	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* John Campbell Colquhoun, Chesham-street, S.W. ..	100
* H. R. Williams, Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W. ..	300	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* John Henry Holland, Bart., M.D. F.R.S. ..	500
* Edward Loysel, C.E., Cannon-street, E.C. ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Richard Benyon, M.P. ..	500
* Robt. H. Collyer, M.D., Alpha-road, N.W. ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Lord Dufferin and Claneboye ..	500
* John Taber, South-place, W. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Faudel and Phillips, Newgate-street, E.C. ..	250
* The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* John Gregory Crace, Wigmore-street, E.C. ..	200
* David Chadwick, Town Hall, Salford ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Francis Brothers and Pott, Nine Elms, S. ..	100
* Edward Corderoy, Queen's-road, Clapham Park, S. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Wm. Cory and Son, Commercial-road, S. ..	500
* Wm. Pickstone, The Oaks, Radcliffe, Manchester ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Frederick Wm. Cosens, Water-lane, E.C. ..	100
* Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea, S.W. ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Wm. Bird, Laurence Foundry-lane, E.C. ..	100
* J. Towlerston Leather, Leventhorpe Hall, near Leeds ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* R. A. Slaney, M.P. ..	100
* Owen Jones, Argyle-place, W. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Shropshire Mechanics' and Literary Institution, Shrewsbury ..	100
* D. Darbshire, Pendryfryn, Conway ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Wm. Stirling and Sons, West George-street, Glasgow ..	500
* J. Tylor and Sons, Warwick-lane, E.C. ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., D.C.L. ..	500
* Joseph Cundall, New Bond-street, W. ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Granville E. Harcourt Vernon ..	100
* W. H. Claburn, Thorpe, Norwich ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* Marquis of Chandos ..	1,000
* Thomas Kimber, Holland House, Blackheath ..	500	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000	* John Bennett, F.R.A.S., Chesham, E.C. ..	500
* D. T. Ansted, Bon Air, Guernsey ..	100	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000		
* Wm. Ewart, M.P., Broadland, Devises ..	800	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000		
* James Wodderspoon, Serpentine-street, W.C. ..	1,000	* J. P. and E. Westhead and Co., Manchester ..	1,000		

Richard W. gate, W.  
J. Bowman  
James Cadell  
Henry E. F.  
Charles M.  
Geo. Carr  
Edward W.  
Henry Bak  
John Clu  
H. Emau  
Douglas ar  
Polo and  
H. and A.  
F. A. Tam  
Joshua Bu  
George My  
\*Winnor an  
M. Hall  
John Roge  
Edward H  
Maldon  
\*Marquis of  
\*Samuel Mo  
\*Maryle  
\*Schust  
J. Calcott  
Hayman n  
Lettis, Son  
Harry Ste  
Tregelles  
Julius Sch  
Rusham an  
Richardso  
Lewis Cul  
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\*Thos. Routledge, Eynsham-mills, Oxon. ..  
\*Sir Lawrence Falk, Bart., M.P. ..  
\*James S. Virtue, City-road, E.C. ..  
\*Young Men's Christian Association, per "S. Morley, Wood-street, E.C. ..  
\*Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly, W. ..  
\*Henry Christy, Gracechurch-street, E.C. ..  
\*Faulding, Stratton and Brough, Coventry-street, S.W. ..  
\*John Richard, M.P. ..  
\*Richard Michell, Oxford-street, W. ..  
\*John Topham, King William-street, E.C. ..  
\*The Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, W.C. ..  
\*Moate and Company, Old Broad-street, E.C. ..  
\*M. H. Cama, Gresham House, E.C. ..  
\*Thos. U. Brocklehurst, Macclesfield ..  
\*Charles Todd, Alderman's-walk, E.C. ..  
\*Thos. Edward Clennell, London-field, N.E. ..  
\*Lord Feversham ..  
\*Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P. ..  
\*Charles Telford, Wilmore, Bromley ..  
\*Truscott, Son and Simmons, Suffolk-lane, E.C. ..  
\*Thos. Stirling Begbie, Mansion House-place, E.C. ..  
\*C. B. Sherrin, 31, St. Dunstons, E.C. ..  
\*Willis and Sotherton, Strand, W.C. ..  
\*James Rock, Jun., Hastings ..  
\*J. Anderson Rose, Salisbury-street, W.C. ..  
\*Jeremiah Evans and Son, King William-street, E.C. ..  
\*Henry Keeling, Monument-yard, E.C. ..  
\*W. O. Foster, M.P. ..  
\*F. J. Fester, F.R.S., Woolwich, S.E. ..  
\*B. Thorne, Manchester ..  
\*S. Jackson, Red Lion-street, E.C. ..  
\*J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., Great George-street, S.W. ..  
\*T. Q. Finnis, Alderman, Great Tower-street, E.C. ..  
\*Felix Slade, Walcot-place, Lambeth, S. ..  
\*J. Easton, C.E. (Easton, Amos and Sons), Russell-square, W.C. ..  
\*James Samuel, Great George-street, S.W. ..  
\*Samuel R. and Thos. Brown, Glasgow ..  
\*S. Straker and Son, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. ..  
\*Henry A. Hunt, Eccleston-square, S.W. ..  
\*Charles McGarel, 2, Belgrave-square, S.W. ..  
\*John Wilson, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh University ..  
\*William Edward Bartlett, King William-street, E.C. ..  
\*Ordis and Leaman, M.P., Great George-street, S.W. ..  
\*Geo. Austin, London-street, E.C. ..  
\*Alfred Davis and Co., Houndsditch ..  
\*Smith and Knight, Great George-street, S.W. ..  
\*John Robinson McClean, Park-street, W. ..  
\*Grant H. Tod Healy, John-street, W.C. ..  
\*John Campbell Colquhoun, Chesham-street, S.W. ..  
\*John Henry Holland, Bart., M.D. F.R.S. ..  
\*Richard Benyon, M.P. ..  
\*Lord Dufferin and Claneboye ..  
\*Faudel and Phillips, Newgate-street, E.C. ..  
\*John Gregory Crace, Wigmore-street, E.C. ..  
\*Francis Brothers and Pott, Nine Elms, S. ..  
\*Wm. Cory and Son, Commercial-road, S. ..  
\*Frederick Wm. Cosens, Water-lane, E.C. ..  
\*Wm. Bird, Laurence Foundry-lane, E.C. ..  
\*R. A. Slaney, M.P. ..  
\*Shropshire Mechanics' and Literary Institution, Shrewsbury ..  
\*Wm. Stirling and Sons, West George-street, Glasgow ..  
\*Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., D.C.L. ..  
\*Granville E. Harcourt Vernon ..  
\*Marquis of Chandos ..  
\*John Bennett, F.R.A.S., Chesham, E.C. ..



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862—List of Guarantors continued.

*Richard Westmacott, R.A., F.R.S., Kensington-st., W.	£100	Ben Lockwood, Huddersfield ..	£250	Robt. R. Broad, K.N.L. K.S.M., Consul, Falmouth	£100
J. Bowman Fletcher, New Burlington-street, W.	100	Eugene Murray, St. Mary-street, Woolwich ..	200	Henry Alcock, Banker, Ayrville, near Skipton ..	100
James Cadbury, Banbury ..	250	S. Hannington and Sons, North-street, Brighton ..	100	Henry Crossfield, Temple-court, Liverpool ..	500
Henry E. Hoole, (Mayor) Sheffield ..	500	Thomas Ainsworth, Cleator, Whitehaven ..	500	Edward Cave, Dawson-street, Liverpool ..	100
Charles Mills, Lombard-street, E.C. ..	500	Edward Steegmann and Co., Nottingham ..	100	*Henry Conybeare, Little Sutton House, Chiswick, W.	1,500
Geo. Carr Gilvray, St. James-street, E.C. ..	500	Charles A. Day and Co. (late Summers and Day),	1,000	W. T. Crosbie, J.P. D.L., Ardirt Abbey, Tralee ..	100
Edward W. Mills, Lombard-street, E.C. ..	500	Norfolk Iron Works, Southampton ..	500	Samuel Robotham, Birmingham ..	100
Henry Bake, Philipot-lane, E.C. ..	200	F. and C. Osler, Birmingham ..	500	T. Chambers (The Common Serjeant, Temple), E.C.	100
*John Clutton, Whitehall-place, S.W. ..	500	Edward Ellwell, Wadsworth ..	200	*J. S. W. S. Erie Drax, M.P. ..	100
H. Emanuel, Hanover-square, W. ..	1,000	James Spence, York-buildings, Liverpool ..	250	Richard Croft Chawner, The Abnals, Lichfield ..	100
*Doulton and Co., Lambeth Pottery, S. ..	200	Sparrow Brothers, New North-street, W.C. ..	100	*Ralph Ward Jackson, Greatham Hall, West Hartle-	
Hoole and Macgillivray, Princes-street, W. ..	100	H. Balderson, Corner Hall, Hemel Hempstead ..	100	pool, President of the West Hartlepool Mechan-	
H. and A. Holmes, Derby ..	200	*Matthew Henry Marsh, M.P. (Salisbury Literary		ical Institution ..	200
F. A. Tappin, Liverpool ..	250	and Scientific Institution), Ramridge House,		*George S. Trower, Hyde Park-square, W. ..	200
James Buckton, Leeds ..	100	Andover ..	500	*Edward Akroyd, Bank-field, Halifax ..	500
George Myers, Lambeth, S. ..	1,000	W. J. Tomkins, Belgrave-place, Cork ..	500	Rear-Adm. W. Ramsay, C.B., Charing Cross, W.C.	100
*Winsor and Newton, Rathbone-place, W. ..	500	*James Whatman, F.R.S., Vintners, Maidstone ..	1,000	Edward Barrington, Great Britain-street, Dublin ..	100
Marshall & Snelgrove, Vere-street, Oxford-street, W.	1,000	George B. Yates, Nottingham ..	200	Charles Bartholomew, C.E., Doncaster ..	100
John Rogers and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	1,000	William Newnam Nicholson, Newark-upon-Trent	100	Wm. Marshall, Penworthan Hall, near Preston ..	200
Edward Hammond Bentham, Heybridge Iron Works,		Smith, Beacock and Tannett, Leeds ..	250	John Ormerod, Mordiford, Hereford ..	100
London, Essex ..	100	Barlow, Gooddy and Jones, Manchester ..	250	Samuel H. Thompson, Kingswall, Liverpool ..	500
*Marquis of Stafford, M.P. ..	500	*Sir James Anderson, Glasgow ..	200	J. Rawston Stary, Nottingham ..	200
*Samuel Morton Hubert (John Woolmans and Co.),		John Hynan, Prince's-square, Finsbury, E.C. ..	200	Anthony K. Barker, The Park, Cheltenham ..	100
Marleybone-lane, W. ..	500	William Gregory, Canal-street, Nottingham ..	500	Thos. Woolcombe, Korr-street, Devonport ..	100
*Leo Schuster, Roehampton ..	2,000	*M. Digby Wyatt, Guilford-street, W.C. ..	100	The Cluny Macpherson, Cluny Castle, Kingussie ..	100
J. Calcutt Horsley, A.R.A., High-row, W. ..	100	John Cornforth, Birmingham ..	100	Charles J. Maclean, J.P., Blenheim-terrace, Leeds ..	100
Heyman and Alexander, Nottingham ..	100	*Jonathan Hopkinson, Grosvenor-place, S.W. ..	500	Rylands and Sons, Manchester ..	500
Lellis, Son, and Co., Deodar Exchange, E.C. ..	100	Booth and Fox, Cork, and Hutton-garden, E.C.	100	Robert Williamson, Scarborough ..	100
*Henry Stephen Thompson, M.P. ..	250	Wright and North, Monmore Iron Works, Wol-		*G. Rigby and James Robinson, Park-lane, W. ..	500
Tregelles and Taylor, Old Broad-street, E.C. ..	100	verhampton ..	100	*Fifthly Jarrett, Foully, E.C. ..	200
Julius Schlesinger, Bradford, Yorkshire ..	100	Horton, Son and Co., New Park-street, S.E. ..	500	W. and G. A. Winder, Birmingham ..	100
Benham and Sons, Wigmore-street, W. ..	100	*W. A. Gilbee (Fontaine-mareau and Co.), South-st.	100	George John Calvert and Co., York ..	100
Richardson Brothers, West Bow, Edinburgh		Joseph Wood, Lansdowne Villa, Worcester ..	100	*Thomas Dunn, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Man-	
Leavis Cubitt, Bedford-square, W.C. ..	500	*Richard Garrett (R. Garrett and Sons), Leiston		chester ..	150
*Robert Hewison, C.E., Gillingham-square, S.W.		Works, Saxmundham ..	500	A. G. Vieweg, Wood-street, E.C. ..	200
Samuel Allnopp and Sons, Burton-on-Trent ..	1,000	*Nicholas Wood, President of the North of England		John Watkins Brett, Hanover-square, W. ..	500
George Artinghall and Co., Warrington ..	100	Mining Institution, Hatton Hall, Durham ..	100	Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., Henrietta-street, W. ..	100
James Perry and Co., Red Lion-square, W.C. ..	100	*Messenger and Sons, Birmingham ..	500	George Sinton, Shrewsbury ..	100
John Wright Carr, Colchester ..	100	*D. Keith, Wood-street, E.C. ..	500	Clayton, Shuttleworth and Co., Lincoln ..	1,000
Geo. Firmin and Co., Borough-road, S.E. ..	100	*Joseph Gilman, F.R.S., Westbourne Park-villas, W.	100	John Willet, C.E., Albany-place, Aberdeen ..	100
Mappin and Co., Oxford-street, W. ..	500	George Leeman, York ..	100	James Landon, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, W.	100
John K. Welch, Berners-street, W. ..	500	Royal Cork Institution, Cork (as per list presented		James William Murland, Fitzwilliam-square,	
W. C. Bennett, Cheshire, E.C. ..	100	to Secretary of the Society of Arts) ..	2,400	Dublin ..	100
*Society for Acquisition of Useful Knowledge,		*Messrs. Gray and Davidson, Euston-road, N.W. ..	200	Wrigley and Smith, Queen's Chambers, Manchester	100
Greenwich, per Dr. Purvis ..	100	*Wm. Muir, Britannia Works, Manchester ..	100	Thomas Simpson, Bath-street, Newgate-street,	
*J. R. Lavanchy, New Burlington-street, W. ..	100	G. L. Cobden, London ..	300	City, E.C. ..	250
W. and J. Sangster, Cheshire, E.C. ..	100	*Eugene Rimmel, Strand, W.C. ..	100	Arthur Lyon, Windmill-street, Finsbury, E.C. ..	100
*Thomas Fawell, Stourbridge ..	100	Nicholas Heald, George-street, Manchester ..	100	W. Hepworth Dixon, Essex Villa, Queen's-road,	
*James Smith, Seaforth, Liverpool ..	100	*Wm. Browne, The Friary, Lichfield ..	100	N.W. ..	100
*A. B. and R. P. Daniel, Wigmore-street		D. and W. Robertson, Dundee and Glasgow ..	200	James Heath, Broad-street, Bath ..	100
St. Richard Plumtree Glyn, Bath ..	1,000	L. and G. Nicholls, Paternoster-row, E.C. ..	200	James B. Bunting, Guildhall, E.C. ..	500
Henry Grissell, Eagle Wharf-road, N. ..	500	*James Glaisher, F.R.S., Dartmouth-terrace, S.E. ..	100	James Newall, Bury, Lancashire ..	100
Lewis Levinson, F.R.G.S., Finsbury-square, E.C.		*John Penn, The Cedars, Lee, S.E. ..	1,000	Nathaniel Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne ..	100
*Frederick Leake, Golden-square, S.W. ..	200	H. P. Burt, Charlotte-row, E.C. ..	500	George Neighbour and Son, High Holborn, W.C. ..	500
*George Fredk. Chantrell, Hatton-garden, Liverpool		Brecknell, Turner and Sons, Haymarket, S.W. ..	500	C. Lyon M'Kenzie, Provost of Inverness ..	100
Coleman and Sons, Chelmsford ..	100	*Phillip Palmer, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. ..	100	Richard Johnson, Dale-street, Manchester ..	100
J. H. Bostock, Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn,		*Joseph Chatkin, St. Dunstan's-hill, E.C. ..	100	Lloyd and Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham	100
Lancashire ..	100	David Whitaker, (Molineux, Webb and Co.)		W. M. Thackeray, Onslow-square, S.W. ..	100
James Horn, High-street, E. ..	100	Manchester ..	200	*John Alger, Oakley-square, N.W. ..	100
William Shillson, Banbury ..	200	Sir Culling Eardley, Bath ..	1,000	*Joseph I. Solomon, Red Lion-square, W.C. ..	100
Robert Hovenden, Crown-street, E.C. ..	100	Bevington & Sons, Neckinger Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.		Thomas S. Foxwell, Shepton Mallet ..	200
Oliver and Carr, Finsbury-square, E.C. ..	200	*James B. Bevington, ..	100	Huntley and Palmers, Reading ..	200
W. Marshall and Co., North Bridge, Edinburgh ..	100	George Briggs, Wigmore-street, W. ..	100	Morris Lyons, Suffolk-street, Birmingham ..	100
Samuel Pitts, Catherine-street, W.C. ..	100	*William Charley, J.P., Seymour-hill, Belfast ..	1,000	*Kelsall and Kemp, Rochdale ..	200
W. E. Smith, Strand, W.C. ..	500	John Field, Dornden, Tonbridge Wells ..	1,000	*Francis Le Breton, Sussex-place, W. ..	200
T. and J. Bragg, Victoria-street, Birmingham ..	100	Samuel Heale, M.P. ..	1,000	W. S. Turnbull, Huntingtower, Perth ..	100
Henry Charlton, Great Charles-street, Birmingham		*Rt. Hon. Wm. Cowie, M.P. ..	100	James Johnston, New Mills, Elgin, N.E. ..	100
Edward Wood, Park-hill, near Burslem ..	500	Sir David Brewster, K.H., F.R.S. ..	100	John Slater Pratt, Oakland House, Stokesley,	
Hon. W. Napier, Green-street, W. ..	500	*Thomas Hutton, J.P., D.L., Elm Park, Drum-		Yorkshire ..	100
James Payne, Canada Mills, Rotherhithe, S.E. ..	150	condree ..	100	W. P. Andrew, Montague-square, W. ..	200
Thomas Richardson, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-		Lord Wodehouse ..	100	Edward Evans, Boveney-court, Windsor ..	100
on ..	100	W. S. Hale, Alderman, Queen-street, E.C. ..	1,000	Spencer Steers, Halewood, Prescott ..	100
R. W. S. Lutwidge, Whitehall-place, S.W. ..	500	J. Bailey Denton, Woodfield, Stevenage ..	100	Wm. Terrall, Welsh Back, Bristol ..	200
Daniel Roberts, Page's-walk, S.E. ..	100	Edmund Pott, R.R. Manchester ..	250	George Kent, High Holborn, W.C. ..	100
John Peter Fearon, Cumberland-place, N.W. ..	100	Henry Pease and Co. Darlington ..	250	*James Pratt Marrian, Birmingham ..	100
Coleman, Ernest and Rowe, Old Swan-lane, E.C. ..	250	Richard Fisher, Queen-square, W.C. ..	300	Fowkes Brothers and Co., Cheshire, E.C. ..	100
Charles Parker and Sons, Dundee ..	300	*Charles Manby, F.R.S., Cambridge-square ..	100	*Claburn, Sons and Crisp, Norwich ..	100
*Charles Vignoles, C.E., F.R.S., Duke-street, S.W.		James Billings, Ashton, near Wigan ..	100	George Jay and Son, Albion Mill, Norwich ..	100
W. McConnell, Manchester ..	100	Thomas Anderson, M.D., University, Glasgow ..	100	Aire and Calder Glass Co., Catefield, and King	
Courlay Brothers and Co., Dundee ..	200	*Charles Whittingham, Took's-court, E.C. ..	200	William-street, E.C. ..	500
Robson and Langford, Manchester ..	250	*Rich. A. Thompson, South Kensington Museum, W.		Brown and Polson, Paisley ..	250
Grant and Gask, Oxford-street, W. ..	500	Henry Woolmans (Wm. Woolmans and Co.), High-		J. and J. Hopkinson, Regent-street, W. ..	200
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**DYNAMICS. A TREATISE.** By **W. P. WILSON, M.A.** Professor of Mathematics in the University of Melbourne. 394 pp. (1859), crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This Treatise contains the fundamental principles of the science, with their application to the motion of particles and to the simpler cases of the motion of bodies.

**DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE.** With Numerous Examples. By **R. A. H. W. STEELE, B.Sc.** Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. 304 pp. (1859), crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

In this treatise will be found all the ordinary propositions connected with the Dynamics of Particles which can be conveniently deduced without the use of D'Alembert's Principles. Throughout the book will be found a number of illustrative Examples introduced in the text, and for the most part completely worked out; others, with occasional solutions or hints to assist the students, are appended to each chapter.

### IV. Optics.

**A TREATISE ON OPTICS.** By **S. PARKINSON, B.D.** Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. 204 pp. (1859), crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The present work may be regarded as a new edition of the 'Treatise on Optics,' by the Rev. W. N. Griffin, which, being some time ago out of print, was very much wanted by the public. The author has freely used the liberty accorded to him, and has arranged the matter with considerable alterations and additions, especially in those parts which require more copious explanation and illustration to render the work suitable for the present course of reading in the University. A collection of Examples and Problems has been appended, which are sufficiently numerous and varied in character to afford an useful exercise for the student; for the greater part of them answers have been had to the Examination Papers set in the University and several of the last twenty years.

Subjoined to the copious Table of Contents the author has ventured to indicate an Elementary Course of Reading not unsuitable for the requirements of the First Three Years in the Senate House.

### V. Geometry and Conic Sections.

**GEOMETRICAL TREATISE ON CONIC SECTIONS.** With a Copious Collection of Examples. By **W. H. DREW, M.A.** Second Master of Blackheath School. 121 pp. (1857), crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

In this work the subject of Conic Sections has been placed before the student in such a form that, it is hoped, after mastering the elements of Euclid, he may find it an easy and interesting course. The text is written in a simple and direct style, and the work a complete manual of what is required at the Universities, there have been either embodied into the text, or inserted among the Examples, every book-work question, problem, and rider, which has been proposed in the Cambridge Examinations up to the present time.

**A TREATISE ON PLANE CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY** as applied to the Straight Line and the Conic Sections; with numerous Examples. By **I. TODHUNTER, M.A.** Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Second Edition, 446 pp. (1858), crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

This Treatise exhibits the subject in a simple manner for the benefit of beginners, and, at the same time, includes in one volume all that students usually require. In addition, therefore, to the propositions which have always appeared in such treatises, the methods of abridged Notation, which are of more recent origin, have been introduced; these methods, which are of a less elementary character than the rest of the work, are placed in separate chapters, and may be omitted by the student at first. The Examples at the end of each chapter will, it is hoped, furnish sufficient exercise, as they have been carefully selected with the view of illustrating the most important points, and have been tested by repeated exercise of the pupils.

**EXAMPLES OF ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF THREE DIMENSIONS.** Collected by **I. TODHUNTER, M.A.** Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 76 pp. (1858), crown 8vo. cloth, 4s.

A collection of examples in illustration of Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions has long been required both by students and teachers, and the present work is published with the view of supplying the want.

**CONIC SECTIONS AND ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY.** With Numerous Easy Examples Progressively Arranged. By **G. H. P. DICKINSON, M.A.** Principal of Westminster College. Second Edition, 464 pp. (1858), crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This book has been written with special reference to those difficulties and misapprehensions which commonly beset the student when he commences the study of this subject in view, the earlier part of the subject has been dwelt on at length, and geometrical and

numerical illustrations of the analysis have been introduced. The Examples appended to each section are mostly of a very elementary description. The work will, it is hoped, be found to contain all that is required by the upper classes of schools and by the generality of students at the Universities, and will also serve as a preparation for all who wish to study more extensive modern treatises.

**THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.** With Numerous Examples. By **I. TODHUNTER, M.A.** Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Third Edition, 306 pp. (1860), crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

This work is intended to exhibit a comprehensive view of the Differential Calculus on the method of Limits. In the more elementary portions, explanations have been given in considerable detail, with the hope that a reader who is without the assistance of a tutor may be enabled to acquire a competent acquaintance with the subject. More than one investigation of a theorem has been frequently given, because it is believed that the student derives advantage from viewing the same proposition under different aspects, and that in order to succeed to the examination he will be obliged to undergo, he should be prepared to a considerable variety in the order of arranging the several branches of the subject, and for a corresponding variety in its mode of demonstration.

**THE INTEGRAL CALCULUS, and in APPLICATIONS.** With Numerous Illustrations. By **I. TODHUNTER, M.A.** Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 283 pp. (1857), crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

In writing the present Treatise on the Integral Calculus, the object has been to produce a work at once elementary and complete—adapted for the use of beginners, and sufficient for the wants of advanced students. In the selection of the propositions, the method of establishing them, the manner has been endeavoured to exhibit fully and clearly the principles of the subject, and to illustrate all their most important results. In order that the student may find in the volume all that he requires, a large collection of Examples for exercise has been appended to its different chapters.

**DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.** By **GEORGE BOOLE, F.R.S.** Professor of Mathematics in Queen's University, Ireland. 468 pp. (1859), crown 8vo. cloth, 14s.

The Author has endeavoured in this Treatise to convey as complete an account of the present state of knowledge on the subject of the Differential Equations as was consistent with the idea of a work intended primarily for Elementary Instruction. The object has been to present the subject in a manner which would give acquaintance with the subject, and also not quite to dissipate those who might seek for more advanced information. The earlier Sections of each Chapter contain that kind of matter which is usually been thought suitable for the Beginner, while the later ones are devoted either to an account of recent Discovery, or to the discussion of such deeper Questions of Principle as are likely to present themselves to the reflective Student in connection with the Methods and Processes of his previous Course.

The following Books contain Problems and Examples which have been set in the Cambridge Senate-House Examinations at various Periods during the last Twelve Years, together with Solutions of the same, and will afford Teachers and Students who are living at a distance from the University a better insight into the nature of the Examinations, and will enable them than anything else would. The Solutions are in all cases given either by the Examiners themselves or under their sanction.

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This work is intended to supply the pupil with an easy Latin string-book, which may, at the same time, be made the vehicle for instructing him in the rules of grammar and principles of composition. These branches of the study of Latin seem to be the most neglected in our schools, and have been kept too much apart. Boys have construed their Delectus, or Eutropius, or Nepos, and have gone elsewhere for their grammatical exercises. Nor can this be wondered at. An educated man must not positively be ashamed of taking his pupils away from our good English authors, and setting before him instead a Delectus or Eutropius. He therefore shies before even as lightly, and so escapes from them as quickly as possible. This book is intended to supply the want of a Latin string-book, which may, at the same time, be made the vehicle for instructing him in the rules of grammar and principles of composition. 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